

Reagan's Softer Tone on Soviet

A Reflection of New U.S. Might, or Campaign Posturing?

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan still believes the Soviet Union's leadership reserves the right to "commit any crime, to cheat, to further its goals, as he said in 1981. He also still believes that Soviet communism is the focus of evil in the modern world," as he said last March.

But senior administration officials say that in recent months Mr. Reagan has been more ready than before to negotiate a nuclear arms agreement with Moscow. The reason, they say, is that he is convinced his administration's military buildup has lifted the stigma of inferiority from the United States.

Critics of the administration see signs of Mr. Reagan's changed attitude as little more than election-year posturing. The Russians continue to say the president has changed only his propaganda tactics. And administration aides acknowledge that no new U.S. proposals are coming to break the deadlock in arms talks.

To Mr. Reagan's closest advisers, however, something quite important has occurred. A senior foreign policy expert called the president's shift in attitude "profoundly significant."

The shift, in any case, has led Mr. Reagan to discontinue the abuse he used to direct at Moscow in his speeches and to declare in public that the United States does not seek to overthrow the Soviet government.



Ronald Reagan

On Jan. 16, in a speech that White House officials call a milestone in the evolution of his thinking on the subject, the president said the United States "can now offer something in return" for any concessions the Russians might make in the arms talks.

Since then, Mr. Reagan has repeatedly voiced optimism about improving relations with the Russians. At his news conference Wednesday night, for example, he said he became "very hopeful."

For a long time, James A. Baker 3d and Michael K. Deaver, the White House chief of staff and deputy chief of staff, have been urging Mr. Reagan to tone down his anti-Soviet oratory, according to administration aides. Their concern has been that such talk alarms voters.

To Republican strategists, moreover, nothing would clinch Mr. Reagan's re-election chances as much as a summit meeting with Mr. Chernenko, who succeeded Yuri V. Andropov as general secretary of the Communist Party.

Mr. Bush's brief meeting with Mr. Chernenko at Mr. Andropov's funeral led to speculation about the possibility of a summit later in the year, as well as suggestions that Soviet-U.S. relations were somehow getting a fresh start.

An administration expert in Soviet relations said recently that talk of a fresh start was "jumping the gun" at best and that it was "premature to assume that the conditions are there" for a summit. But he added that "the vibes aren't bad" from Moscow and that a summit remained "entirely possible."

Experts in and out of the administration, discussing the future of U.S.-Soviet ties, note that, although there has been a big increase in military spending in three years, few new weapons programs have actually been started.

Administration aides say Mr. Reagan's confidence thus derives from congressional approval of the B-1 bomber, the MX missile and the Trident-2 submarine-launched missile, and from his feeling that the Russians fear that Americans are more willing to use force.

As for Mr. Reagan's attitudes toward the Russians, some experts say they remain troubled that he has not yet exhibited a sustained interest in the subject.

Two Reagan predecessors, Richard M. Nixon and Jimmy Carter, occasionally cleared their calendars of appointments and spent hours talking with experts about the Russians and their leader, Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Reagan limits his attention to reading memorandums or having meetings that rarely consume more than an hour or two.

Mr. Reagan also avoids the practice of reaching into the bureaucracy or seeking advice from outside experts on Soviet developments. "I sometimes think he spends as much time thinking about Bangladesh as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Rapid Rise in Poverty

Is Reported in the U.S.

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Census Bureau has reported a rapid increase in poverty from 1979 to 1982, even if the value of food stamps, public housing, Medicare and Medicaid benefits is counted.

The government does not include such noncash benefits when it calculates the number of people whose income falls below the poverty level. Administration officials, including David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, have often asserted that at that practice has the effect of inflating official poverty figures.

Census officials presented the data at a news conference Thursday. Congress had asked the bureau to calculate poverty counting cash and noncash income.

A family of four was classified as poor if it had cash income of less than \$9,862 in 1982, or less than \$8,616 in 1979. The official poverty line is adjusted each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Counting only cash income, there were 26.1 million poor people in 1979 and 34.4 million in 1982. If the full market value of non-cash benefits is counted as income, there were 15.1 million poor people in 1979 and 22.9 million in 1982, the bureau said.

This means that, counting only cash income, 11.7 percent of the nation's population was classified poor in 1979. In 1982 this figure rose to 15 percent, a growth of 2 percent.

When noncash income was included in the calculations, 6.8 percent of the nation's population was classified as poor in 1979. In 1982, the figure increased to 10 percent, a growth of 47.1 percent.

Thus, as the administration has noted, the number of the poor higher when only cash income is counted. But when noncash income is counted, the percentage of the population classified as poor in-

creased more sharply over those four years.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, predicted Friday that the poverty figures for 1983 will be "considerably better" because the latest recession ended last year. "I have seen unemployment go down and the economic indicators go up — anybody can read those things" and foresee improvement, he said.

Census officials said the increases in poverty were the result of general economic trends, such as the recession and inflation, rather than the cutbacks in social programs made by Congress at President Ronald Reagan's request.

Democrats have been predicting the cutbacks in social programs, which took full effect in 1982, would cause an increase in poverty. In a quick reaction to the report, they introduced anti-poverty legislation in the House on Thursday that would increase benefits for some of the poor people who qualify for them.

The bureau said that the average market value of noncash benefits received by poor families declined by 10.4 percent, from \$3,715 in 1979 to \$3,330 in 1982, after adjustment for inflation. In the same four-year period, noncash benefits increased but not enough to keep pace with inflation.

The new report shows that if the market value of noncash benefits is counted as income, there were only 912,000 poor people 65 and older in 1982, as against the 3.8 million elderly classified as poor under the August definition. Counting non-cash benefits as income, the Census Bureau said the incidence of poverty among the elderly declined from 1979 to 1982, mainly because they received federal medical aid.

However, there were substantial increases in the poverty rate for other groups. Under the cash definition, the poverty rate for black people rose 15 percent from 1979 to 1982, but it would have risen 44 percent if noncash benefits were counted as income, the bureau said.

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A gendarme checked traffic Friday on a bridge near Le Havre after French trucks called off their roadblocks.

Pentagon Retreats From Shuttle Reliance

By Robert C. Torb
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a significant policy reversal affecting the space shuttle program, the Department of Defense has asked Congress for \$10 million to start work on unmanned, expendable launching missiles to carry one-fifth of the Pentagon's large spy satellites into orbit.

Until now, the Pentagon had been committed to flying all payloads aboard the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's shuttles. The Pentagon policy shift immediately raised fears that the shuttle system would become outmoded even before the fourth craft of the fleet is built.

The Pentagon needs greater reliability, availability and flexibility than the shuttle would provide even if it worked perfectly, Edward C. Aldridge Jr., undersecretary of the air force, told the Space Science and Applications Subcommittee of the House Science and Technology Committee on Thursday.

"We need a hedge against technical and operational problems" that the shuttle may develop, he said.

The expendable boosters promise to be no more expensive than the shuttle, he said.

Mr. Aldridge said the Pentagon remained committed to the \$30-million shuttle system as its primary launch method. But he said that "our experience of the past year indicates that, while the shuttle is a momentous achievement, it is still a most complex system that will require many more flights to gain insights into actual component performance and life expectancy."

The new generation of boosters could be based on the oldest workhorse in the U.S. space program, the Atlas, which was the first U.S. intercontinental ballistic missile as well as the launch vehicle for early spacecraft in the Mercury program.

The new plan provides for only two satellites a year to be carried on expendable missiles after they become operational in 1988, with another 8 to 10 satellites each year on shuttles, Mr. Aldridge said.

But it seemed likely that the Pentagon's new move toward the single-use missiles, which follows slips in the shuttle program's schedule, would bring about a basic review of the system within Congress in the coming year.

During the recent mission of the shuttle Challenger, two communications satellites launched from the shuttle were lost in space, apparently because of problems with their rockets.

Representative Buddy MacKay, a Florida Democrat, said at Thursday's hearing: "The side effects of this decision may be greater than the main effect." He said that it would tell potential commercial users of the shuttle that expendable launch vehicles are more dependable, flexible and perhaps cheaper.

"This may be the first time we've understood the realities of the shuttle," he said. "Maybe this is the end of a role for the shuttle system. Maybe we've designed a dinosaur. He added: 'Why should we put any more money into shuttle?'"

The Pentagon was reluctant to participate deeply in the shuttle program from the start, and it committed itself to exclusive use of the manned shuttle craft only in 1975 after detailed negotiations with NASA and considerable White House pressure, officials have said. Since then, it has contributed \$10

billions to \$12 billion to the shuttle program, which is about one-third of the total, Mr. Aldridge said.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has now concluded, however, that the original Pentagon decision to rely fully on the shuttle "was a serious mistake."

Mr. Aldridge said. The shuttle has not lived up to promises on how much it would lift, how often it would fly and how much it would cost, he said.

Five shuttle spacecraft were initially planned, but only four are now funded, Mr. Aldridge said. Of those, only two will be able to carry the full load of 65,000 pounds (29,545 kilograms), as promised.

The four spacecraft have no margin for accident or technical problems, he said, and payload charges have risen about 2.5 times since 1975.

For those reasons, the air force is to choose this summer among three competitors for the new booster missile: the General Dynamics Atlas, with a General Dynamics Centaur upper stage; the Martin Marietta Titan, also with a Centaur upper stage; and a booster based on rocket elements of the shuttle.

ADAC said a lane had been cleared to allow cars through the Kiefersfelden-Kufstein border point, but motorists were advised to avoid the Brenner Pass between Austria and Italy. Trucks were strung out along the 120-kilometer stretch from the Brenner to the West German border.

The truckers were still blocking the Brenner to press for assurances of speedy customs clearance from the Italian government. They had threatened to continue their action until Monday.

Meanwhile, Italian customs men, whose work-to-rule slowdowns were partly responsible for provoking the French truck blockade, began returning to normal working conditions Friday. On Thursday, a union representing a majority of Italy's 6,500 customs workers called off an overtime ban, which was partly responsible for bottlenecks at Italian borders. But another union refused to call off slowdowns and strikes planned for early March, pending the outcome of a cabinet meeting Saturday on new provisions for the workers.

In France, Maurice Viot, president of the Road Transport Federation, said in a letter to hard-line truckers in the Alpine region, where the blockade began, that talks with the government would resume Monday. But Finance Minister Jacques Delors, acting for Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who was visiting Austria, said after a cabinet meeting that the full talks would resume next Thursday, as scheduled by the government.

Officials said there would be preparatory contacts with the federations on Monday. Mr. Mauroy was due to hold a meeting with his ministers on his return to Paris on Friday evening.

Although drivers across France obeyed the federations' call, some expressed dissatisfaction and said their blockade could resume. "We have gained nothing," said a disillusioned driver as trucks moved away from the international freight depot that has been blocked for days on the northern outskirts of Paris.

As drivers began pulling out of the Alpine village of Cluses, which was the command post of the nationwide protest, several said they were determined to remain nearby and restore the blockades if no agreement was reached in the talks.

The drivers began their blockade Feb. 17 following slowdowns by customs officers on both sides of the French-Italian border. They are demanding speedier border-crossing procedures, compensation for time lost during the customs dispute and a cut in the fuel-oil tax.

The blockade caused two deaths Friday in southern France. A car smashed into a blockade near Perpignan, killing the driver and injuring the passenger. Another driver was killed and a passenger injured in a similar incident near Narbonne.

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Truckers In France Lift Their Highway Blockades

Reuters

PARIS — French truck drivers, who had paralyzed roads throughout the country for the past week, lifted all remaining blockades Friday after a call from their leaders to abandon the strike action, police said.

"There is not a single blockade

Italy and West Germany see blockages as showing need for closer EC ties. Page 5.

left in France, a traffic police spokesman said Friday afternoon. On Thursday, police counted 300 truck barriers across the country.

The two main truckers' organizations called on the drivers Friday morning to abandon the action so that talks with the government on working conditions could resume.

The blockade resulted in tens of thousands of layoffs in French industry, caused food shortages and disruption in ports and in agriculture, and spread to France's European Community neighbors.

Among French plants hit by the strike, the carmaker Peugeot, which laid off 45,000 workers Thursday, said Friday that all its plants would be operating normally Monday. Citroën, which had 14,500 workers idle Thursday, resumed normal work Friday, while Renault said it would keep plants open in the hope that car parts would get through.

Major problems were still reported, however, on the Austrian-Italian frontier, where Austrian trucks were barring the roads to about 2,000 rigs but letting private cars through.

In West Germany, a 20-kilometer (12-mile) line of trucks was backed up Friday at the main border crossing with Austria, although drivers had agreed to end their blockade there. West Germany's main motorizing organization, ADAC, said drivers had reached an agreement with Bavarian state authorities to end the blockade.

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González Flies to Basque Province To Attend Funeral of Slain Senator

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe González flew to the northern town of San Sebastián on Friday to attend the funeral of a Socialist leader who was slain Thursday, six days before he was to take part in regional elections.

Thousands of workers went on a hour strike in the Basque region to protest the killing of Enrique Saez, 40, a Socialist candidate in elections Sunday for the Basque regional assembly.

Appearing beside the open coffin at Mr. Saez's home, Mr. González, a fellow Socialist, had tears in his eyes, as did most of the other Basque politicians assembled there.

The funeral procession minutes after it turned into a fierce display of emotion and something of a spontaneous demonstration against police violence.

Crowds lined the streets as the coffin, draped in the Spanish and Basque flags, was borne to the San-

ta Maria Church. Many tossed roses and wept. Thousands took up the chant "ETA assassins." The initials are a Basque language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty, a separatist organization.

Mr. Saez's killing, by two hooded gunmen who appeared at his home in San Sebastián, has provoked outrage and revulsion, even in an area that would seem to be numbed by bombs and killings over the last 16 years.

It was particularly shocking because he was the first member of the national Cortes, or parliament, slain by terrorists since democracy was restored eight years ago and because he took a strong line condemning violence and ETA in his campaign heading the Socialist ticket in Guipúzcoa province.

Among the flood of statements condemning the assassination, many have depicted it as a blow aimed at democracy itself. Others saw it as an attempt to bury the hopes that the Basque provinces would ever be able to surmount

their problems peacefully, without degenerating into virtual civil war.

Responsibility for the slaying is still unclear. A caller from a little-known group calling itself Mendek, which means "vengeance" in one of the more obscure Basque dialects, claimed responsibility in phone calls to several Basque newspapers Thursday. Hours later, another group, a far-left splinter faction from ETA called Autonomous Anti-Capitalist Commandos, said that it was responsible.

Later, however, the latter group disclaimed any connection with the killing, as did a spokesman for the regular hard-line Military wing of ETA.

In the absence of clear information, most Spaniards simply placed blame on ETA, assuming that the group wanted to throw the elections into disarray. Friday's banner headline in the Madrid newspaper Diario 16 said: "ETA votes for murder."

The effects on Sunday's elections (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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- Bonn sees a sudden flood of migrants from East Germany as a positive sign. Page 5.
- The Dow Jones industrial average rose 30.47 points to 1,165.10 on Friday after a six-week losing streak. Page 7.
- Consumer prices in the United States rose by 0.8 percent in January, an annual rate of 7.8 percent. Page 7.
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- The suicide of Yaakov Levinson, the "financial wizard" of the Israeli labor movement, could hurt the Labor Party.

Angolan Rebels Report Capture of 77 Hostages

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — Angolan guerrillas said Friday that their forces overran an eastern diamond-mining town and seized as hostage 77 foreign technicians — 15 Filipinos, 16 Britons and 46 Portuguese.

In a statement released in Lisbon, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, said its forces, counterattacking a Cuban-led government offensive, took Kafunfo in north-eastern Lunda province at dawn Thursday.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg, the South African Foreign Ministry announced that the joint Angolan-South African commission to monitor a cease-fire in Angola's southern war zone would meet Saturday. Foreign Minister R.F. Botha has asserted that black nationalist guerrillas are moving from Angola into South-West Africa, or Namibia, and threatening the cease-fire.

Mr. Botha said Thursday night that 200 guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization

had crossed into Namibia and more were on the way. SWAPO has been fighting South Africa for more than 17 years to achieve independence for Namibia, which South Africa administers in defiance of the United Nations.

In the attack on the Angolan mining center, the UNITA rebels said they destroyed 340 trucks of the Diamang diamond company and seized "some quantities" of gems.

"We captured 77 foreign technicians, 16 Britons, 15 Filipinos and 46 Portuguese," the statement said.

The communiqué ended with a warning that no attempt should be made to free the hostages. "Any intervention, by land or air, against the column of hostages will have serious repercussions on the captives," it said.

In March 1983, in its largest seizure of foreign hostages, UNITA captured 66 Czechoslovak and 20 Portuguese technicians and their relatives at a paper mill complex in

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FLORIDA DRAMA — Rescuers tried to save the occupant of a car that plunged off a Miami causeway. Despite their efforts, he was pronounced dead at the scene. The vehicle veered off at the highest point.

Israeli Troops Fire at Crowd In Lebanon

The Associated Press

SIDON, Lebanon — Israeli troops fired Friday into a crowd of stone-throwing demonstrators angered by the arrest of residents of the southern Lebanese village of Maarakka, Lebanese security sources and witnesses said.

Four persons were killed and 25 were wounded, according to witnesses who asked that their names not be disclosed. Three of the injured were reported in critical condition in Sidon hospitals.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman said two villagers were wounded and that he had no further information about the incident.

Later Friday, a hand grenade was hurled into an Israeli vehicle north of Sidon, a coastal city, and state-run Beirut radio interrupted its normal programming to announce that five Israeli soldiers had been killed. The radio said that "the bodies of the five soldiers lay on the street for more than half an hour."

However, the Israeli military command in Tel Aviv said a grenade attack had occurred but strongly denied any Israeli casualties.

The confrontation in Maarakka, 20 miles (32 kilometers) southeast of Sidon, broke out after Israeli soldiers, escorted by a column of 30 tanks and armored personnel carriers, drove into the Shiite Moslem village just before dawn and arrested several men.

Residents said the soldiers refused to give any reasons for the arrests. The villagers then gathered at Maarakka's main mosque, according to witnesses, and began stoning the Israeli troops and chanting slogans denouncing Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon.

The witnesses said that moments after the stone-throwing began, Israeli soldiers started firing at the crowd.

Lebanese security sources in the village said that several Israelis were injured in the confrontation. Reporters in southern Lebanon who were reached by telephone said that Israeli troops surrounded

Iran, Iraq Claim Gains As Tehran Presses Its Offensive in Gulf War

Reuters
LONDON — Iran and Iraq each claimed new victories Friday as Iran pressed its latest offensive in the Gulf war. Iran's president, Hajj Ali Khamenei, citing territorial gains, said Iraqi forces had no alternative but to give up.

Iraq said Friday night that its forces had killed 2,000 Iranian troops and wounded or captured many others during the previous 24 hours on the Misan sector of the southern front in the Gulf war. A high command communiqué also said 900 bodies of Iraqis killed during the previous two days had been discovered in the Shub area of the front.

The command said Iraqi aircraft had carried out many combat missions Friday against Iranian positions in both the Misan and Shub sectors and against military targets deep inside Iranian territory. Heavy losses in men and equipment were inflicted on Iran, it said, and all planes returned to base.

Major General Maher Abed al-Rasheed, commander of Iraq's 3d Army Corps, told reporters in the Howiza marshlands area of southern Iraq late Friday that "the Iranian enemy is regrouping its forces to launch another major offensive on this sector within hours."

"We have completed our preparations and are waiting for the duel at both the logistic and at the field levels," he said. "Both sides are trying to achieve a big victory and finish the battle quickly with the aim of ending the war."

The Iranian news agency IRNA quoted President Khamenei, a Moslem clergyman, as saying at the Friday prayer meeting in Tehran that "the Iraqi Army is in a deadlock and cannot do anything but surrender." The agency's dispatches were monitored in London.

President Khamenei said Iranian forces had captured islands in the marshlands and reached the highway between the port of Basra and al-Amara. The main road between

Baghdad and Basra, linking the Iraqi capital and the Gulf, was under Iranian artillery fire, he said. Iran made the same claim Tuesday. The Iraqi communiqué said seven persons had been killed and houses and cars hit when Iran shelled Basra. The border town of Mandali and a second community, Halahja, in the north, were also shelled, it said.

However, Baghdad radio said the Baghdad-Basra highway remained open and secure despite the Iranian claims and that other towns and cities in the southern war zone were calm.

An Iranian military communiqué said al-Qurnah, a strategic town at the head of the disputed Shatt al-Arab waterway, was "within the firing range of the Islamic combatants." On Thursday, Iran claimed it had captured al-Qurnah, but correspondents reporting from the town said Iraq still held firm control.

Al-Qurnah is 70 kilometers (44 miles) northwest of Basra. IRNA quoted a military spokesman as saying Iranian forces were in full control of the al-Qurnah region and would take the town "whenever necessary."

The official Iraqi news agency in Baghdad said Iraq had shot down two Iranian aircraft Friday, and it appealed for the removal of Iranian dead from the battlefields on the southern Gulf war front.

The news agency reported that an Iranian F-14 fighter-bomber had been shot down in a dogfight near the Iranian border town of Susangerd on the southern front.

Another Iranian aircraft, attempting to raid Iraqi positions in the Shub sector, was also hit by anti-aircraft fire and was seen falling ablaze inside Iranian territory, an Iraqi military spokesman said.

The Iranian news agency reported that Iraqi planes attacked the Iranian Kurdish town of Mahabad on Friday, killing at least 17 persons and injuring 100.

Angolan Guerrillas Report Capture of 77 Technicians

(Continued from Page 1)

coastal Benguela province. Twenty Czechoslovak men remain in guerrilla hands.

UNITA said it supported "the intentions of Western powers to bring détente" between Angola and South Africa.

But the rebels said UNITA had no alternative but to "intensify its armed struggle" until it is included in the U.S.-sponsored negotiations that led to the Angolan-South African truce along the Namibian border last week.

The rebel organization said a huge Cuban-led force launched a major offensive against its eastern strongholds Tuesday.

In the past year, the guerrillas have opened new fronts in the central and northern provinces and have often threatened to attack the diamond mines in Lunda.

Diplomats in Lisbon said there were about 90 British engineers and geologists working in the diamond area. Diamonds are Angola's most

important source of foreign exchange after oil.

Delegations from Angola and South Africa met with U.S. representatives in Lusaka, Zambia, last week and agreed to set up a joint commission to monitor the cease-fire while Pretoria withdrew its forces.

In the meeting, officials said, Angola promised to curtail SWAPO activities.

The cease-fire commission first met Feb. 16 in Lusaka.

South African forces spent five weeks in Angola last month in a military operation that Pretoria said was aimed at disrupting SWAPO plans for a rainy season offensive into Namibia. Military officials said at the time that the operation was a success and had foiled the guerrillas' plans.

Sam Nujoma, SWAPO's leader, said Thursday in Washington that his forces had stopped shooting but were not laying down their arms. (UPI, Reuters)



Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, who is at the center of a controversy at home, among schoolchildren at a São Paulo church for the city's Polish community this week during the cardinal's swing through South America.

Polish Church Leaders Face Worker Challenge

Protest Over Anti-Regime Priest Highlights Pitfalls Faced by Glemp

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — A grass-roots challenge to the Polish Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, has placed the church leadership here in the unaccustomed position of being the target of worker unhappiness and runs the risk of seriously unsettling the traditionally strong relations between Polish workers and the church.

Although the suspension Wednesday of a hunger strike in Warsaw's industrial suburb of Ursus may allow the church some time to try to defuse the conflict, strikers threatened to resume their action next month after Archbishop Glemp returns from a South American tour.

The hunger strike was called to demand the return of a politically outspoken Warsaw priest who was transferred last week to a distant parish. Although Archbishop Glemp termed the transfer a promotion, many in Ursus regard it as a political move intended as a conciliatory gesture to Communist officials, who had included the priest's name on a list of clerics found objectionable by the government.

The protest, which had the support of thousands in Ursus and was attracting attention and expressions of solidarity from communities around the country, poses a dilemma for the archbishop.

The primate is being chided by many, both inside and outside the church, for his clumsy

handling of the affair. The episode highlights the pitfalls for the Polish church leader in trying to meet government complaints about anti-state priests while maintaining the confidence and faith of Poles, who are sharply distrustful of concessions the church may make to the government.

A statement read to parishioners at St. Joseph's Church in Ursus Wednesday evening announced the suspension of the last until a "final answer" is received from Archbishop Glemp on the reassignment of the Rev. Mieczyslaw Nowak. "This hunger strike is being only suspended," the statement stressed.

A church official said it was unlikely that the primate would agree to reverse his decision, given the principle and prestige at stake. "I think the protest will not influence the church decision," the official said.

Father Nowak, who had gained a popular following in Ursus during the period of the Solidarity movement for his association with the now-banned independent trade union's ideals, was ordered by the archbishop last week to take up new duties as pastor in the rural community of Lekki Koscielne, about 65 miles (105 kilometers) east of Warsaw.

The transfer triggered the start of a hunger strike Feb. 17 by four parishioners, who took refuge in a room in St. Joseph's. The number of strikers grew to 12 last weekend as a delegation from central Warsaw joined the group.

In support of the fast, worshippers kept a 24-hour vigil inside the church. Some in Ursus began referring sardonically to Archbishop Glemp as sending Father Nowak "into exile" to a "Polish Siberia."

Father Nowak himself has sought to avoid the appearance of a rift with the primate. He returned to Ursus Tuesday, after having taken up his new post Sunday, and urged the strikers to call off their protest lest it harm the parish and national church and increase his own strains with Polish authorities. The protesters said they were suspending the hunger strike in deference to the plea.

The Nowak case comes against the backdrop of confidential talks that have been under way for weeks between senior church and government officials. The talks cover a host of concerns affecting, among other things, the fate of seven former Solidarity leaders and four dissident intellectuals awaiting trial on charges of attempting the violent overthrow of the state, and more than 200 other political prisoners.

Some suspect that the curbing of controversial clerics may be a condition the authorities have set for the freeing of political activists. But Archbishop Glemp's decision in the Nowak affair has given rise to renewed criticism of the primate as someone too ready to compromise with state authorities, a complaint that has been directed at the primate since he was named head of the Polish church two and a half years ago.

Army Officer Says Military Killed Aquino

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Philippine Army major contends that the assassination of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. in August was "a military operation" planned in advance by senior officers.

Major Ernesto D. Rosales said Thursday that he had been informed about the killing more than a week before it occurred by an army associate who is assigned to the headquarters of Philippine intelligence.

He said the associate, an army colonel, told him before Mr. Aquino was slain Aug. 21 at Manila International Airport that "a great talent is going to be wasted."

Major Rosales, who said he left the Philippines on Dec. 13 after trying unsuccessfully to resign, said he received a death threat Tuesday through a relative in the Philippines after it became known that he planned to speak publicly and meet with a U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee.

He spoke as one of the Philippines' most prominent opposition figures, former Senator Salvador H. Laurel, appealed to the United States to suspend aid to the regime of President Ferdinand E. Marcos. Mr. Rosales said his plan was to speak publicly and meet with a U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee.

At a luncheon sponsored by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, Mr. Laurel said that a surging nationalism in the Philippines is "bitter and sullen because it feels Benigno Aquino did not have to die."

He said there was no doubt in his mind or the minds of most Filipinos "that the regime that America continues to support is responsible for his death." Mr. Laurel, the leader of a coalition of 12 moderate opposition parties, later presented his case to Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger and other senior State Department officials.

Mr. Laurel was arrested at the Manila airport last weekend on charges of having a gun concealed in his luggage as he prepared to fly to the United States. He said the gun had been planted, and he was later freed by a judge.

He said in Washington that public opinion in the United States and elsewhere had forced Mr. Marcos to order the charges dropped.

Mr. Solarz, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs, said he has drawn up amendments



Salvador H. Laurel

to foreign aid legislation that would limit U.S. economic assistance to the Philippines in the 1985 fiscal year, while reducing military aid.

The subcommittee had been scheduled to vote on the aid program Wednesday, but action was put off until Tuesday at the request of the Philippine members.

Under his plan, Mr. Solarz said, \$180 million in U.S. aid would be composed of \$155 million in economic grants and \$25 million in military grants. The Reagan administration requested \$95 million in economic grants, \$25 million in military grants and \$60 million in military sales loans.

With the Philippines "on the verge of bankruptcy" in a severe economic crisis, Mr. Solarz said, economic grants are urgently needed and additional military debts do not make sense. He also said he would reduce the military portion of the U.S. aid because "the military aid carries political implications which create political problems in terms of long-term relations with the Filipino people."

A recently concluded agreement on military bases promised the Philippines \$900 million in U.S. aid over five years, slightly less than half in military funds. Mr. Solarz said his plan was consistent with the agreement because it does not specify the yearly allocations of economic and military aid, so the five-year balance could still be met in theory through action in later years.

Criticism by Manila

The Philippine government assailed Mr. Solarz's proposed reduction in Washington's military aid to the Philippines, threatening Friday to renegotiate its "whole mutual defense agreement" with the United States. The reaction came from Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Arafat-Hussein Talks Expected in Jordan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, is expected in Jordan on Saturday to resume talks with King Hussein on a "future Jordanian-Palestinian relationship," a PLO official said Friday.

The talks are aimed at creating "a common coexistence" between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization "which will be based on a confederation," said Abdel Rahim Ahmed, a PLO executive committee member. The confederation, he said, "will preserve the Palestinian identity and personality."

President Ronald Reagan has called for the creation of a Palestinian entity "in association with Jordan" on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Israel has rejected such a plan. In Tunis, Palestinian sources said the Central Committee of Mr. Arafat's al-Fatah, the main PLO group, had approved a resumption of the dialogue with Jordan.

Mr. Ahmed said that Khalil Wazir, the PLO's military chief, and Hani Hassan, Mr. Arafat's top political adviser, arrived in Amman on Thursday to plan the visit.

Fatah split into pro-Arafat and rebellious pro-Syrian factions last spring. In December, Mr. Arafat and his loyalists were driven out of Tripoli, Lebanon.

He expelled the PLO from Jordan in 1970.

In Amsterdam, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel said his country would not trust the PLO even if it said it recognized Israel.

Mr. Shamir, interviewed Wednesday on Dutch television, repeated his country's insistence that it would not negotiate with a movement bent on Israel's destruction.

Asked if his view would change if the PLO officially recognized Israel, Mr. Shamir replied: "I do not think it will come, but even if they say they will recognize Israel, we will not trust them."

(AP, Reuters)

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(AP, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. to Seize Funds Intended for IRA

BELFAST (AP) — The United States has started a program to confiscate money intended to buy arms for the Irish Republican Army, Charles H. Price, the U.S. ambassador to Britain, said Friday. Mr. Price told the Confederation of British Industry and the Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce that Washington was using a currency reporting law designed for use against organized crime groups and narcotics dealers. The law requires anyone carrying more than \$3,000 out of the United States to report it to customs authorities. Failure to do so means the money can be confiscated and a prison term imposed.

The act, Mr. Price said, was now being used against "those who would cause violence in Northern Ireland." One of the targets, he said, is the New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee, or NORAID, which both Britain and the United States say collects money from Irish-Americans to aid guerrilla activities in Northern Ireland.

Indian Army Alerted in Punjab Strife

NEW DELHI (Combined Dispatches) — The Indian Army has been ordered to stand by to move into the state of Punjab if the situation worsens, official sources said Friday as the death toll in 11 days of sectarian strife there rose to 68.

Two more people were shot and killed and at least six seriously wounded Friday in three separate attacks by extremists, the Indian Army reported. The sources said Punjab Minister Indira Chawla was seeking ways to contain the violence and that the army had been alerted.

Three Sikh extremists were captured in a gun battle with police Friday in Punjab, authorities said. Four Hindus wounded in earlier attacks died in hospitals, the state officials said.

In the Indian capital, six Sikh youths allegedly involved in eight bomb blasts were arrested. Police said the six had confessed to planting bombs in two suburban Delhi movie theaters last year. The explosions killed five people.

Defoliant Study Called 'Reassuring'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The air force told Congress Friday that a new study, the most extensive so far, had found some medical problems among veterans who sprayed the defoliant Agent Orange in Vietnam, but it said the overall findings were "reassuring."

The air force said that in a study of 1,200 pilots and crew who flew spraying missions, it found higher rates than expected of skin cancer, liver disorders and birth defects in children born to the veterans. In addition, a high number of deaths was reported in the offspring of veterans within 28 days of birth. But it added: "In full context, the baseline study results should be viewed as reassuring" the men and their families.

Representative Thomas A. Daschle, a Democrat of South Dakota, disputed the conclusion. He said the air force's briefers had reported "a significant amount of infighting and differences of opinion" among scientists who reviewed the findings. More than 18,500 men have filed claims for disability payments on the ground that their earning capacity was diminished as a result of exposure to Agent Orange, although few have been accepted by the Veterans Administration. Agent Orange contains the toxic chemical compound dioxin.

Christian Democrats Confer in Italy

ROME (AP) — Italy's Christian Democrats, with their national strength at the lowest point in nearly four decades, opened a six-day congress Friday to chart a course for survival as the dominant political force in the country.

Party officials said that they expected the incumbent party secretary, Ciriaco De Mita, to be re-elected for another two-year term. The only other announced candidate was Vincenzo Scotti, civil defense minister in the Socialist-led coalition government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

In a five-hour opening speech before an audience of 5,000, Mr. De Mita said that the party's poor showing in last year's general election was not a fluke but the result of a "deeply rooted problem." The Christian Democrats lost more than five percentage points, from 38.3 percent in 1979 to 32.9 percent.



Ciriaco De Mita

For the Record

A 27-year-old man has been arrested in the case of an Indian diplomat, Ravindra Mhatre, 48, who was abducted and slain two weeks ago in Britain, a police spokesman said Friday night in Birmingham. Kashmiri extremists claimed responsibility for the kidnapping. (Reuters)

General Hans-Joachim Mack, 55, of West Germany was appointed deputy supreme allied commander in Europe by his government, the military headquarters of the NATO alliance announced Friday. He will replace General Günter Kissling, who was relieved from the post for allegedly being a homosexual. General Kissling was later reinstated to his post but requested retirement. (AP)

The Soviet Union lodged a "strong protest" Thursday against the bombing of the Soviet apartment grounds in New York, claiming the U.S. government ignored requests for more protection. The Jewish Direct Action claimed responsibility for the bombing. (UPI)

British Airways cabin crews staged a one-day strike Friday, forcing the cancellation of scores of flights. The strike was to protest the airline's latest pay offer. (AP)

González Attends Funeral

(Continued from Page 1)

are hard to gauge, but most observers believe that the moderate Basque Nationalist Party will continue its hold on the legislature and perhaps secure an absolute majority. The Socialists are predicted to come in second.

One party that might be hurt is Herri Batasuna, which is often described as the political division of ETA's military wing.

On Thursday, a spokesman for Herri Batasuna condemned the assassination as a "provocation." On Friday it took out advertisements in Basque newspapers that hinted darkly that it might be the work of Spanish authorities or a mysterious rightist group called GAL.

"Who stands to gain?... Those who want to put obstacles to break our advance," the advertisement said. "There are hidden strings intimately connected with intelligence activities."

The observance of the strike, called by the country's two major labor federations, appeared to be a message against terrorism.

But this interpretation was complicated somewhat when a union with close ties to Herri Batasuna also called for a strike. This was a protest against the "dirty war" — killings and other actions against ETA leaders in Spain and southern France that are carried out, according to the party, with the support of Spanish police. The government has denied any such involvement.

Swedish Navy Detonates Mine

STOCKHOLM — A mine was detonated Friday by the Swedish Navy in the Kattegat archipelago, where a search for an alien minisubmarine is under way, the defense staff said.

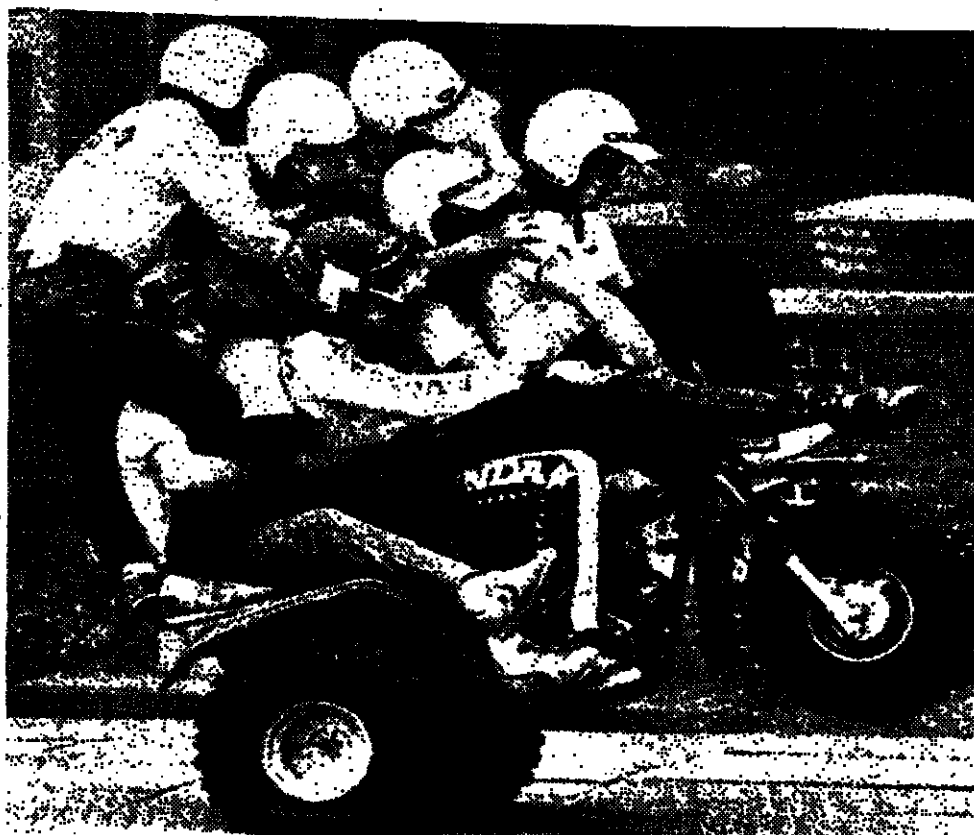
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AMERICAN TOPICS



EIGHT FOR THE ROAD — Doug Domokos, at center in dark helmet, popped a "wheelie" with seven associates aboard his three-wheel cycle in Philadelphia in an attempt to set a world record. There was no word on whether the stunt, performed at the Great American Motorcycle Show, achieved the pinnacle that Mr. Domokos sought.

Drive-Up Health Care: A Dose of McMedicine

They are sometimes derided as "Kentucky fried medicine" or "docs in a box." But the drive-up, walk-in medical clinics that provide quick treatment in minor emergencies are springing up along major highways and in shopping malls. Known as freestanding emergency medical centers—that is, not attached to a hospital—the proliferating health care facilities are offering many Americans their first alternative to the hospital emergency room for minor problems at odd hours.

The centers have also become a matter of contention in the medical profession. Their trade group, the National Association of Freestanding Emergency Centers, is complaining that the establishment American Medical Association is trying to stifle competition.

The walk-in centers are staffed by physicians and nurses who treat a variety of minor injuries and illnesses such as broken bones, insect bites, sore throats, cuts and bruises, flu and colds. Service is fast and inexpensive compared to that of hospital emergency rooms, where sophisticated lifesaving equipment drives up overhead costs and where doctors give priority to the seriously ill or injured before taking patients with minor ailments.

War on Drugs Runs Into Thick Carpeting

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has touched off a fight in Congress by proposing a \$13.9-million cut in a U.S. Customs Service program to keep drugs out of the country while seeking a \$14.6-million increase in the Treasury's office account. "It seems to me that Secretary Regan is more interested in new carpets and drapes than in the president's war on drugs," says Representative Glenn English, an Oklahoma Democrat. Mr. English heads a subcom-

mittee that helped arrange for Customs to get Defense Department surveillance planes and helicopters to help it patrol the borders against drug traffickers. Representative English said the Customs Service had agreed to pay for the additional fuel and upkeep costs for the drug interdiction aircraft, but the funds it proposed were slashed by Secretary Regan. Treasury officials said the increase sought by Mr. Regan would pay for renovation of the Treasury annex building for the first time in 60 years, new telecommunications and data-processing equipment, and employee merit pay raises.

New York Case Puts Parole Rules on Trial

The killing of a New York City policeman, with which a prison parolee has been charged, has provoked an outcry against the parole system and led to the replacement of the state parole board chief.

The current state parole chief, Edward R. Hammock, blamed the accused killer's parole officer and the officer's supervisor for failing to act even though they knew that the parolee, George Acosta, had been arrested for burglary last July.

Out on parole from a manslaughter conviction, Mr. Acosta also had been charged with possessing an unlicensed gun earlier with no action taken by his parole supervisors.

Mr. Hammock will leave his post March 31 at the request of Governor Mario M. Cuomo, who has repeatedly complained about the parole system.

Notes on People

Barbara Honegger, who quit her Justice Department job last summer and criticized the Reagan administration for betraying women, has signed on as national coordinator for women in the Democratic presidential

campaign of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson. Last September, Miss Honegger said she would run for political office in Virginia in either 1984 or 1986, perhaps against Representative Frank R. Wolf or Senator John W. Warner, both Republicans. Jody Powell, who was press secretary to President Jimmy Carter, has harsh words for the press in his book, "The Other



Jody Powell

Side of the Story," scheduled for publication in May. Now a syndicated columnist, Mr. Powell cites by name the journalists and news organizations he feels were headless of truth or fairness. He also criticizes Senator Edward M. Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat, for "sabotaging" President Carter's reelection efforts and for "adolescent peevishness." Mr. Powell compares New York's mayor, Edward I. Koch, to Lester Maddox, the segregationist former governor of Georgia. "If you have to loan one \$5 or ask one to watch your house while you are on vacation, go with Lester every time," Mr. Powell says. Mindful of the controversy his book is already provoking, he says that when it comes out "I may have the only combined publishing party and farewell party in history."

3 Candidates Dominate New Hampshire Debate

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

GOFFSTOWN, New Hampshire — Thursday night's Democratic presidential debate did what next Tuesday's New Hampshire primary is supposed to do. It separated the field into three contenders and five also-rans.

Senators Gary Hart of Colorado and John Glenn of Ohio solidified their status as the main challengers to Walter F. Mondale. The others on stage at St. Anselm's College sounded like men preparing their political swan songs.

The forum, sponsored by the League of Women Voters, was moderated by Barbara Walters of ABC News.

For Mr. Mondale, holding what appears to be a stable 2-to-1 lead over his closest rivals in two polls made public Thursday, both the strength and the weakness of his position were summed up in a single exchange.

When Miss Walters asked about the conflict between the safety of hostages and the national interest, Mr. Mondale was unexpectedly plunged back into the nightmare of Americans held hostage in Iran that helped drive the Carter-Mondale administration from office. The former vice president conceded the "heartache" of the situation but defended President Jimmy Carter's decision not to order violent reprisals against Iran, emphasizing that the hostages all eventually returned home safely.

Mr. Glenn and Mr. Hart moved in, reminding the audience of the failure of the military rescue mission ordered by Mr. Carter. Mr. Mondale was more resigned than bitter in

a response that emphasized the experience he has had in high office.

"That's the advantage of running for office without having been there," he said. "Problems always look simpler on the outside. . . . When you get into situations where there are no good options, that is when you earn your pay."

At that moment, Mr. Mondale looked like a man who

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"would take charge," as he said in his closing statement. But the episode recalled the sorry experience that shaped his expertise.

Mr. Glenn had his own more recent ordeal to deal with: the defeat he suffered in the Iowa caucuses. And he did it with a show of grace and fortitude that may help end his slide. In a clenched-fist television close-up, Mr. Glenn looked all Marine, and when he went out of his way to reply to attacks he had endured in earlier debates, he showed enough pride and fight to encourage his backers.

But Mr. Hart, who has been gaining strength here ever since his surprise second-place finish in Iowa, may have hit an even better note in his closing statement. He said voters are being told they can "ratify a choice" already made by voting for Mr. Mondale or send him a message by casting a protest vote for one of the trailing candidates.

But Mr. Hart argued that there is a third choice: to "change history" by giving a boost to a fast-moving dark horse like himself. New Hampshire has done that before.

Behind these three men, the other five contenders seemed almost to be rehearsing their eventual exit lines.

Former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota chose Thursday night to strike an elegiac tone by repeating the phrase from his speech accepting the 1972 Democratic nomination: "Come home, America." Mr. McGovern's message was impersonal enough to feed the theory that he does not want to do anything here to hurt the chances of Mr. Hart, "my friend" and former campaign manager.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson was notably subdued after being put on the defensive at the outset by Miss Walters's questions concerning his attitude toward Israel and Jews. He closed by thanking both New Hampshire voters and his fellow candidates for welcoming him to the presidential race, and said that he had achieved "a significant breakthrough" by just being there.

Two other trailing candidates, Senators Alan Cranston of California and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, were clearly playing the "send a message" game that Mr. Hart disparaged. Mr. Cranston said a vote for him would send a signal that Democrats want the next president to make pursuit of peace and arms control his top priority. Mr. Hollings said a vote for him would tell the Democrats to repent of "big spending, weak defense" policies before they lose yet again.

Former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida appeared eager to get in as many words as possible on every subject, a haste that could be occasioned by his hints in recent days that New Hampshire's primary may be his exit, too.

Panels in Congress Start Effort to Reduce Deficits

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress's tax-writing committees have taken initial steps toward drafting a deficit-reducing package for the next three years.

Meanwhile, bipartisan negotiators from Congress and the Reagan administration had a more productive second meeting Thursday than expected on President Ronald Reagan's plan to reduce budget deficits by \$100 billion beginning in 1985. They met first on Feb. 8.

The Senate Finance Committee, by a vote of 15 to 4, on Thursday approved the \$100-billion goal, with the condition that \$50 billion in tax increases would be matched by \$50 billion in spending cuts.

The specifics of the Senate panel's proposed tax increases are to be worked out when the committee meets again Tuesday. The committee began on the spending side by approving \$8.7 billion in savings over three years in Medicare, the health care program for the elderly and handicapped, and Medicaid, the health plan for the poor.

In the House, Representative Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, the Democratic chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, announced Thursday that his committee would begin work next week on a \$51.2-billion revenue bill, with House floor action scheduled for March.

There was also a bipartisan House-Senate budget session with the administration. Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the Republican chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said the meeting had succeeded in setting aside some demands, such as a call by House Democrats for agreement on military spending reductions, that could have derailed the talks.

The talks resumed Friday, and the negotiators said the session was the most productive yet. The Associated Press reported. But no agreement was reached on specific cuts. "There was considerable discussion of defense and spending levels

but no agreement," said Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican chairman of the Finance Committee. He added: "The whole process is helpful. I'm not sure it's necessary."

Participants in Thursday's negotiating session said later that little progress had been made on the military spending issue.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, a Democrat of Hawaii who is on the Appropriations Committee, said he had told the White House negotiators that Congress would reduce the president's military spending request. He said the Democrats, in their request Thursday, were just asking the administration to say where they thought reductions should be made.

"I think they are still alive and I am glad they are still alive," Mr. Domenici said of the talks. "There is a chance the talks can be a catalyst for something significant."

But Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the deputy leader of the House's Republican minority, said after the meeting in the Old Executive Office Building: "My impression was not very good and they are not going very well. The meeting was another meeting of listening to Jim Wright's speeches."

Mr. Wright, who is from Texas, is the House majority leader.

There was no lessening of the sharp campaign-year oratory between the Republicans and Democrats and the Democrats and the president over the deficit issue and the negotiations.

The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, who had criticized Mr. Reagan for what he called inaccuracies in his news conference Wednesday night, said, "The president doesn't do his homework and is not a full-time president."

Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the leader of the Senate's Democratic minority, "We would like to see him take responsibility for the economic mess caused by his economic policies."



EXILE'S RETURN — A political supporter is overcome with emotion in greeting Anselmo Sule, a Chilean Social Democratic leader, who returned to Santiago for the first time in 10 years. The military regime granted him an 8-day permit to attend the funeral of his sister.

U.S. Doctors' Group Urges A One-Year Freeze in Fees

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The American Medical Association will ask U.S. physicians to freeze fees voluntarily for one year, beginning immediately, to help combat rising medical costs.

In addition, the AMA's board, meeting in Chicago, voted unanimously Thursday to urge doctors to "accept reduced fees, when warranted," from patients under financial stress, particularly the unemployed, the uninsured and those receiving Medicare.

The AMA's president-elect, Dr. Joseph F. Boyle, said the action was stimulated in part by figures showing that in 1983 doctor fees "went up faster than all service items of the Consumer Price Index," increasing by 6.4 percent. In

previous years, he said, fees generally increased less than the rate of inflation.

Several state medical associations, including those in California, Georgia and Texas, have passed voluntary fee-freeze proposals. The AMA, which has about 250,000 members, plans to send a letter outlining its plan to 390,000 physicians.

"Doctors all over this country are increasingly concerned about the increase in costs of medical care. Patients all over the country are expressing increasing concern and anxiety they may not be able to pay their medical bills," Dr. Boyle said.

"The AMA, recognizing these concerns, is asking physicians to voluntarily freeze their fees as of now for one year."

Shultz Tells Staff That He Won't Resign

By Oswald Johnston

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has reassured a staff meeting of about 50 State Department officials that he has no intention of resigning in the aftermath of the serious blows dealt to the Reagan administration's policy in Lebanon.

Officials who participated in the Thursday meeting, an enlarged version of Mr. Shultz's regular daily session with senior staff members, reported that the secretary said he had been disappointed by the recent collapse of the Lebanese government and redeployment of U.S. Marines to ships offshore.

Mr. Shultz also said he was bothered by a campaign of criticism that appears aimed at forcing him out of office, the officials said.

"He's not insensitive, and of course he's disappointed," one aide said. "But he does not see it as an issue requiring resignation — rather, the opposite."

President Ronald Reagan, in a press conference Wednesday night, absolved Mr. Shultz of blame for what some see as the failure of administration policy in Lebanon and branded pressure for his resignation as disgraceful.

"He has not offered his resignation and has no intention of offering his resignation," the State Department spokesman, John Hughes, said.

An anonymous campaign to force the issue developed last week in telephone calls to two news organizations. The caller purported to be a Washington businessman who had overheard an authoritative discussion of Mr. Shultz's resignation.

In addition, a public campaign has been conducted by some Democrats in the House of Representatives, led by Representative Bill Alexander of Arkansas, who has called for Mr. Shultz's resignation twice this week on the House floor.

U.S. Plans Yearly Honduras Training

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. military forces, which have just completed a major training exercise in Honduras, will be dispatched to that country to train each year for the foreseeable future, perhaps for as long as 20 years, according to senior Reagan administration officials.

They also said Thursday that the administration had been seeking long-term access for American forces to an extensive network of Honduran military bases, some austere but most of which are being improved and expanded with U.S. funds.

The officials, defending the administration's policy as crucial to the security of Central America, insisted that the administration was not seeking permanent bases in Honduras but access to bases to make possible the deployment of American combat forces in a contingency.

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, a Democratic representative from Arkansas suggested that the ad-

ministration's actions in Honduras were similar to those of the Johnson administration in the mid-1960s, which he said had sought to conceal the gradual American involvement in the war in Vietnam.

The congressman, William V. Alexander Jr., asserted that the Reagan administration had practiced "evasion, misinformation and subterfuge" in explaining its policy toward Honduras.

Representative Alexander, a deputy Democratic whip and mid-level-ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, has asked the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, to undertake a comprehensive inquiry of U.S. involvement in Central America.

"Has the Reagan administration so quickly forgotten the lessons of our recent past that our nation is doomed to a future of repeating those errors?" Mr. Alexander asked in a speech in the House.

Since Congress returned to Washington in January, most members have focused their attention on Lebanon. At the same time, however, many members have pe-

pered senior administration officials with questions about U.S. military activity in Honduras.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, in testimony on the 1985 military budget, has sought to defuse criticism by minimizing the continued presence of several hundred American troops in Honduras and by asserting that installations being improved there were temporary.

The remarks by Representative Alexander on Thursday, however, seemed more pointed than those heard earlier. He accused the Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency of "dilatory, manipulative and obstructionist tactics" in failing to keep Congress informed.

An interim GAO report, according to a memo by Mr. Alexander's staff, asserted that "the administration is engaging in a systematic effort to withhold from Congress relevant data on American involvement" in Honduras and in Nicaragua, where the leftist Sandinist government is fighting U.S.-backed rebels.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

U.S Based Multinational Corporation seeks for its Petroleum Equipment Group a

Base manager

for Abu-Dhabi

With wellhead sales experience. Oilfield sales experience considered. Married. French speaking. Self-starter. Attractive salary and benefits. Send your C.V. mentioning present earnings and availability under reference 56 to CURRICULUM 26, rue du 4 Septembre 75002 Paris.

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Strings on Salvador Aid

Is George Shultz making a liar out of George Bush? In December, the vice president journeyed to El Salvador with a warning: Cleanse the armed forces of the death-squad killers or forfeit hope of more American aid. There has been no cleansing. Yet now the secretary of state unashamedly resurrects some fly-blown arguments to justify a further flood of aid without even a string attached.

Mr. Shultz attaches only one new proviso to his bid for an additional \$312 million in military assistance over the next two years. If Congress does not move fast, the administration will rush around it and ship equipment direct from U.S. Army units. That is some way to build a foreign policy consensus.

What's the rush? According to Mr. Shultz, the Salvadorans may run out of arms in a few months, particularly if they expend too many in providing security for the presidential election on March 25. Actually, in a clear bid to American opinion, the guerrillas insist they will not again try to disrupt the voting. In any case, dire warnings about a bullet shortage last year proved to be unwarranted.

Mr. Shultz stresses the positive. Death-squad murders are declining. The Salvadoran Army is doing better. To withhold aid now would favor the guerrillas, who are getting more arms than ever from foreign friends.

Implicit in Mr. Shultz's case is a belief that by investing enough money, the United States can somehow buy its way out of the mess. He ignores the indications that significant stocks of U.S. weapons wind up in guerrilla hands, many sold by a corrupt army. He minimizes the audits showing how much economic aid

trickles up and out, not down to the people for whom it is intended. His case rejects a central finding of the Kissinger commission: that to be effective, not just palatable, U.S. aid needs to be conditioned on progress in the way El Salvador's army treats its own citizens.

President Reagan rejected that advice and has vetoed Congress's demand for certifications of progress. To prove that he had better ways of disciplining the Salvadorans, he sent his vice president. As a result, one low-level suspect was detained as a deserter and a few officers were sent abroad as diplomats. The response was so meager that the normally supportive AFL-CIO trade union federation, whose president, Lane Kirkland, sat on the Kissinger commission, now opposes any unconditional military aid.

What then can Congress do? What looks like the best idea comes from Representative Stephen Solarz of New York.

He urges Congress to approve \$65 million in military aid, the same amount as last year, subject to another certification. That would immunize U.S. politicians in this election year against the charge that they had fatally crippled El Salvador. But Mr. Solarz would allow no further aid until the administration shows proof that the death squads are finished.

If money can really buy political change, that should be incentive enough. The proposal gets around the periodic all-or-nothing dilemma. It offers a genuine chance for a bipartisan effort. It would make an honest prophet of the vice president and mean a great deal for that much-prized commodity, credibility.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Farewell to U.S. Arms

Units of the Lebanese Army, as it disintegrates, are reported to be abandoning their U.S.-supplied equipment. One recent account said that soldiers of the Christian Phalangist militia had seized about 30 tanks and 100 armored personnel carriers — a very formidable force, incidentally — from the Lebanese Army. Whether this gear was actually seized or was turned over by complicitous officers is perhaps a question. The effect is the same.

It seems reasonable to assume that other army units have also parted with some or all of their weaponry and that while the Phalangist is picking up part of it, anti-government militias are picking up the rest. It is possible, in other words, not simply that U.S. equipment is falling into hands for which it was unintended but also that the equipment may be used by militias fighting the residual units in the army or by militias fighting each other. American military aid, intended to fortify a Lebanese national authority, seems on the way to stoking the next stage of Lebanon's civil war, conceivably on opposite sides.

The Defense Department has temporarily halted shipments of heavy equipment to the Lebanese Army and placed the future of the U.S. training mission in Lebanon "under review." Somewhat surprisingly, it continues to

ship out ammunition and spare parts. One sees the path the Pentagon is trying to navigate. It does not want to add to the stockpile of weapons that might be diverted, and it does not want to disarm or dispirit Lebanese forces still loyal to the legal government.

But is the U.S. bureaucracy keyed in? Is there a touch of excessive fealty to the idea, one discredited by events of the last two weeks, of the Lebanese Army as an "effective fighting force"? It is shocking that as recently as last Sunday — well after the army started cracking — new U.S. heavy equipment, including 25 armored troop carriers and some artillery, was being unloaded in Beirut.

It is not as though this sort of thing has never happened before. Notably in Vietnam, a vast amount of U.S. fighting gear fell into the hands of the North Vietnamese, who have steadily passed it on for use against governments friendly to the United States. It is no particular consolation that the same misfortune periodically befalls the Soviet Union, or that the enemy's arms are traditionally the booty of war. Is it not possible at the least to keep the more wobbly recipients of American arms short of spare parts? Is there no one over at the Pentagon who thinks of these things?

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

A Bridge Between the Germans

One of the intriguing things about the West German political scene is the surprising vigor with which the Christian Democratic Party is pressing for closer ties with East Germany, the linchpin of the Soviet empire.

Placed in the framework of German politics, this is understandable. Many West German voters are themselves refugees from the East. Also, national pride is rising among young Germans who feel a kinship with fellow Germans across the border.

Christian Democratic spokesmen say that, in talking about reunification, they have in mind no immediate demand that the Soviet Union and the East German Communist regime allow East Germans to exercise the right of self-determination. Rather, they want to work toward that goal by encouraging more visits between East and West, closer trade and cultural ties and a general avoidance of confrontational actions or rhetoric.

If the West Germans can build stronger bridges to the East without endangering the Western alliance or their own political independence, so much the better for us all. But the division of Germany is, after all, a direct consequence of Adolf Hitler's aggression and the subsequent Nazi defeat. As much as it may pain the Germans to hear it said, neither West Europeans nor East Europeans want to see the two halves of Germany united into a powerful whole. For a long time to come, Moscow simply will not let it happen.

German politicians underscore that West Germany is part of the West, and intends to

remain so. They ask, and expect, that West Germany's friends and allies extend to them the trust that they have earned in the last 35 years. It is a reasonable request. Whether it remains so depends most of all on the West Germans themselves.

—The Los Angeles Times

... And a Gap in the East Bloc

President Nicolae Ceausescu [of Romania] has decided to flaunt his independent role in the [Warsaw Pact] alliance by barring officers from other comradely countries from taking part in his war games on paper. And this has come at a time of increasing speculation in Eastern Europe that Mr. Ceausescu may be thinking of leaving the Pact when the 30-year treaty expires next year.

Mr. Ceausescu's persistent sniping at Soviet foreign policy is embarrassing for the Soviet Union. But Romania's more serious offense is that it is setting a bad example to the other five members of the bloc. Bulgaria is believed to have dug in its heels over accepting any Soviet missiles. Hungary may not have been asked, but it has been insisting on flirting with the likes of [Margaret] Thatcher. And East Germany has been quietly determined to improve relations with West Germany.

It would be a staggering political development if Mr. Ceausescu actually did serve notice on the Kremlin that he felt he could get by without the Warsaw Pact. Almost certainly he would not be allowed to get away with it.

—The Daily Telegraph (London)

FROM OUR FEB. 25 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Australia Finds Japanese Spies

SYDNEY — Australian mistrust of the Japanese is not lessened by the disclosure that members of a Japanese commercial firm here have been acting as spies for the Japanese Government. Mr. Levison, the Australian commercial agent, has just arrived from Japan, where, at the request of the Federal Department of External Affairs, he made confidential inquiries. These are said to show that the two principals of the firm, both young and shrewd, have been exempted from military service. Speaking fluent English, they obtained admission into the Commonwealth last year as students of political economy as a blind to cover their secret service work. They started business as exporters, but it is said the Japanese Government has been supplying them with funds.

1934: Hitler Seeks No 'Adventures'

MUNICH — Speaking to the members of the "old guard," who joined him when the swastika was first unfurled, Chancellor Hitler [on Feb. 24] recalled that just 14 years ago the Nazi Party began its rise to power. He defined in ringing terms his national policy, assuring his followers that he was not seeking foreign entanglements because he already has the people behind him; but said that nevertheless he had learned that a nation can only achieve freedom by fighting for it. "We are not after foreign political adventures," Hitler said. "We do not need foreign political success in order to get the people. We already have them." Amid seemingly endless applause the chancellor intoned, "but we must demand to be treated like any other decent nation."

'Is This the Big One' in the Gulf War? Not Necessarily

By G.H. Jansen

NICOSIA — "Is this the big one?" That has been the question asked with each offensive launched by the Iraqis since May 1982, when they pushed the Iraqis back across the frontier. And each time the Iraqis have claimed that the ongoing offensive would be the final push to victory that would take their army to Baghdad and beyond — on to the ultimate goal of Jerusalem.

But the five offensives of the "Dawn" series have not succeeded in gaining more than slivers of Iraqi territory or of contested enclaves of Iranian territory that were supposed to have been ceded to Iraq by a 1975 treaty.

The current offensives — Dawn 5, which began Feb. 15, and Dawn 6, which started Wednesday — could join the list of past failures. Some observers say there will be no "big one," because Iraq is simply not capable of the decisive action needed to win the war. But there is always a first time.

A successful attack on Basra, in the second wave of Dawn 6, could just prove decisive. If Basra, Iraq's second-largest city, should fall or be cut off, it is difficult to see how President Saddam Hussein would survive.

Though the frontier is a long one — about 730 miles (1,180 kilometers) — the areas where Iran has chosen to attack are relatively few and far apart, so that there are widely separated

fronts in the north, center and south. Because the Iraqis repeatedly thrust along the same few axes, the Iraqis have heavily fortified their defensive positions in these areas. The result, so far, is that they have succeeded in blunting, slowing down, then stopping each Iranian attack, after inflicting heavy casualties. The large number of casualties reported from the current offensive seems to confirm that the Iraqis are adhering to custom.

Though most of the fighting in 1982 and 1983 took place in the northern and southern fronts, it is the central front that is the most sensitive, because it encompasses the area where the frontier comes closest to Baghdad. Dawn 5 and 6 were launched on the central front. And Dawn 6 looks particularly dangerous because it is apparently aimed at the town of Ali al-Gharbi, just 15 miles from the frontier. Ali al-Gharbi is on the Tigris, across the highway between Baghdad and Basra that carries military traffic and connects the central and southern fronts. This is true also of al-Qurnah, about 120 miles to the south, which the Iraqis claimed to have taken on Thursday. News correspondents who visited it late Thursday saw no signs that the Iraqis had done so. But a victory there, if Iran did manage it, would cut

apart the Third and Fourth Iraqi armies. The northern highway along the Tigris is, however, not the main link between Basra and Baghdad. That is the highway, about 50 miles to the southwest, that follows the course of the Euphrates. For the Iraqis to reach the Tigris at Ali al-Gharbi or even at al-Qurnah would be a considerable victory, but not a crippling blow to the Iraqis. To strike such a blow, the Iraqis would have to take the road junction west of Basra. This would be difficult because this junction is astride the eastern end of a salt lake surrounded by swampland.

In static warfare the element of morale is more important than in a war of movement. In Dawn 6 there is a plus and a minus for Iraqi morale. The plus is that even before Dawn 5 began, the Iraqis had shelled the civilian city of Basra for the first time.

This meant that the Iraqis had abandoned their ideological objective of exporting their self-styled Islamic revolution. Revolutionary appeals were made directly to Shiite communities in neighboring Iraq and Kuwait and the Gulf states to rise and overthrow their Sunni Moslem rulers. But the Iraqi Shiite soldiers did not desert in significant numbers, nor did Iraqi Shiite civilians rise in revolt. Basra is 99 percent

Shiite, and it was believed that the Iraqis shelled it only rarely because of that. But perhaps because of the Basra Shiites' loyalty to Iraq, the city was heavily bombed on Feb. 12. So now the Iraqi Shiites know that Iran regards them as real enemies.

The minus is this: In Dawn 6, the Iraqis are making particular use of the large number of Iraqi Shiite soldiers who were taken prisoner and who have been subjected to brainwashing; they have been joined by some of the numerous Iraqi Shiites who were expelled from Iran by the Hussein regime on mere suspicion of disloyalty.

It will take more than an Iranian advance to the Tigris to bring about Mr. Hussein's downfall. It will also take more than such an advance to push Mr. Hussein to make the off-the-record attack on Kharg Island in the Gulf, Iran's main oil port, since this attack could cause the Iraqis to try to close the Strait of Hormuz. This would put Iran in direct conflict with the United States, perhaps Britain, and the Gulf states; last Wednesday, President Reagan reiterated his determination to keep the strait open and the oil flowing through it.

The writer is a foreign correspondent and author who has covered the Middle East for many years. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

A Second Reagan Term: Moderating the Conservative Agenda

By David Gergen

WASHINGTON — As high in the saddle as he rides today, President Reagan is not immune to a fall. His pollster, Richard Wirthlin, can provide ample testimony that Mr. Reagan's growing political strength is closely tied to the improving economy. It is tempting to forget that only a year ago Mr. Reagan was down in the mid-40s in approval.

In every administration, intellectual capital is depleted in the early years. To bring an infusion of new energy and ideas into a second term, the president would be well served if he assembled a series of policy councils built out on outside talent and working closely with insiders. These councils, similar to groups that served Mr. Reagan in 1980, could help get him off to a quick start in 1985.

Some of the hard-core conservatives supporting Mr. Reagan have made no secret of what they would like in a second term. They want to shrink basic domestic programs even further so that responsibilities they believe should never have come to Washington — education and welfare, for example — can be returned in toto to the states.

They are willing to support tax simplification, but only if there is no increase in the tax burden. They reject tax increases disguised as tax reforms. They want to continue full throttle on a military buildup. And they would like to see Mr. Reagan concentrate on enactment of the social agenda — anti-abortion laws, school prayer, tuition tax credits, anti-crime measures — and, on stern resistance to Soviet expansionism.

By 1988, they hope, there will be enough bona fide conservatives on the Supreme Court to carry out the social agenda, and the Russians will be headed for the ash bin of history. It is only natural that the hard-core conservatives feel this way. Some of them worked hard to put Mr. Reagan in the White House, and he is their best vehicle for major social change.

But is this the agenda that really best serves Ronald Reagan, most conservatives or the country? If the Reagan legacy is to be positive and the "Reagan revolution" is to last, his team may want to consider a somewhat different course.

The economy. The fulfillment of all Mr. Reagan's dreams will depend on continued economic growth. The Reagan team has as much of an interest in reaching a compromise on the deficits as do Senators Robert Dole of Kansas, Howard Baker of

Tennessee, Peter Domenici of New Mexico and other Republican stalwarts looking toward the future.

All but those in the first few of the supply-side church now recognize that even with new spending cuts in 1985, the deficit gap will not be narrowed significantly. So a hard choice looms: The administration in the second term must either raise taxes and stretch out defense increases or face an end to recovery.

The social agenda. Unfortunately, great chunks of the electorate are now alienated from this administration, and their bitterness is growing. The president has taken a number of steps to improve the lives of women, but there is an issue of enormous opportunity still waiting: equal pay. It is disgraceful that women today continue to face so much discrimination in the workplace. The administration should see the lawyers at the Justice Department to work on finding out why women's pay is still only six-tenths of men's.

There are similar opportunities for the administration to reach out to blacks. Early in the administration, the president told a press conference that he was against quotas but favored affirmative action. In the ensuing months too many observers have come to believe that they are the same thing and that Mr. Reagan is against both. The administration could take a major step forward if it defined once and for all what it means by affirmative action and then moved aggressively to give it new life.

Foreign policy. The central thrust of the administration's approach to the world these past three years has been clear: Correct the imbalance of power with the Soviet Union so that the United States will once again achieve a "margin of safety." Other issues such as Central America and Lebanon have intruded, but that one has been fundamental.

Apparently, most of his advisers and the president himself now believe that the basic goal has been achieved. They were willing to accept some risks along the way — they knew, for example, that the Russians would storm and shout — but they sincerely

think that the United States is at last safer and more secure.

So what comes next? What will be the central thrust of a second term? One good answer would be to urge upon the president a single thought: Turn your creative energies to building a different, closer relationship with Moscow, one that remains realistic but also allays tensions and brings real progress on arms control.

Mr. Reagan has a golden opportunity in a second term. No one else has the trust of the country to deal head-to-head with the Russians. Just as Richard Nixon, not Hubert Humphrey, could go to China, so Ronald Reagan, more than Walter Mondale, has a chance to negotiate overseas with the Russians and make it stick back home. Mr. Carter couldn't do it; Mr. Reagan can.

To take advantage of this opportunity, however, the administration must do far more than moderate its rhetoric. It must undertake a searching examination of its whole arms control team and its thinking. Can more heavyweight strategic thinkers

be found to come into the administration in a second term? Can a top-flight Soviet specialist be found to serve as a special consultant to the secretary of state or the president, one who has large influence? If the United States can have special diplomats for the Middle East and Central America, after all, why not one for Soviet-American relations?

What course will Mr. Reagan steer in a second term? His own instincts, I believe, will tug him toward the center — toward continued economic growth, a broadly based party and a more constructive relationship with the Russians. Forces of history will pull him in the same direction. But many critics of left and right foresee a very different future. One thing is clear: If Reagan is Reagan, he will continue to surprise us all.

This is the second of two articles. The writer stepped down last month as President Reagan's director of communications and is now a fellow at the Institute of Politics at Harvard and the American Enterprise Institute in Washington. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

An Early Judgment of a Reagan Supreme Court

By Floyd Abrams

NEW YORK — Appointments to the U.S. Supreme Court in the next presidential term should be a central issue in the election.

The ages of justices now sitting make today's court the second oldest — younger only than the one that greeted Franklin Roosevelt as he started his second term. What is most often recalled about that court is its consistent rejection of early New Deal social and economic legislation as unconstitutional. Resignations and deaths gave Mr. Roosevelt the opportunity to appoint five new justices in his second term and three in his third.

By the end of a second Reagan term, five justices will be over 80. The issue causes some discomfort. If the Supreme Court truly is a court of law, why should it make such a difference who sits on it?

What the court does, as Justice Felix Frankfurter said, is to "breathe life, feeble or strong, into the inert pages of the Constitution and of statute books." It does matter who does the breathing.

Consider the court term that ended

in 1983. Twenty-one percent of the opinions were by 5-4 votes. In one, the court held that Congress had not acted unconstitutionally in barring state and local governments from discriminating against their employees on the basis of age. In another, the court ruled that an individual who had committed a series of petty and nonviolent crimes could not constitutionally be given a life sentence with no possibility of parole.

In a series of cases, Reagan administration efforts to further its social agenda were rejected. The court, over administration objections, reaffirmed by a 5-3 vote women's constitutional right to abortion. By 8-1, the court rejected the administration argument that racially discriminatory private schools could not be deprived of tax-exempt status.

The possibility of new Reagan appointments joining Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is significant. For so much of what seems to matter most to Mr. Reagan is utterly inconsistent with long-settled constitutional law.

A president who believes that The New York Times's publication of the Pentagon Papers was no different from "receiving stolen property and selling it for profit" is likely to seek out judges who share values antagonistic to established First Amendment law.

A president who believes that the constitutional right to choose to have an abortion, or not to attend a public school that imposes a state prayer, is no right at all, seems sure to seek judges who share his views. A president who routinely denounces the American Civil Liberties Union (and whose nominee for attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d, has characterized the ACLU as a "criminals' lobby") can hardly be expected to try to select a court that respects the Bill of Rights as it has been interpreted.

What is striking about a possible Reagan court is not its likely conservative cast but its potentially radical one in discarding long-settled constitutional doctrine.

It is true that presidents have been

wrong in predicting the judicial conduct of their appointees. Dwight D. Eisenhower said his choice of Earl Warren as chief justice was his worst presidential decision. Theodore Roosevelt, angered at a dissenting opinion by his appointee Oliver Wendell Holmes, complained that "I could carve out of a banana a judge with more backbone than that."

But if it is difficult for a president to choose justices with any serenity about their later judicial conduct, it is not impossible. William Howard Taft, who appointed five justices during his one term in office, was as professor Philip B. Kurland of the University of Chicago Law School observed, "completely successful in securing only justices who would conform to his own attitudes."

To a considerable extent, the coming election will be a referendum on the Constitution. It should be.

The writer, a lawyer who has frequently represented The New York Times, has often argued before the U.S. Supreme Court. He contributed this article to The Times.

Making the 'True State' Of Human Rights Known

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — "My proposal is surely the mildest possible," Kierkegaard wrote in his "Journals." "It is so weak: My proposal is that at least we should make the true state of affairs known."

Freedom House, with its just-published "Comparative Survey of Freedom," does no more than this. It issues an annual report that attempts to grade the political rights and civil liberties of the world's countries, and then to place the countries in three groups: free, partly free and not free.

It is a complex exercise, but it is the only comparative analysis of human rights we have. Yet curiosity is aroused when an organization dares say that Poland has more civil liberties than South Africa and that South Africa has more political rights than Cuba.

Those who doubt Freedom House's objectivity are numerous. "A capitalist, liberal-democratic undertaking like Freedom House is increasingly scorned as a tool for appraisal because of its ethnocentrism," wrote the educator-lawyer Richard Falk.

It is true that Freedom House, in other studies, has concluded that freedom is present only when full-blown socialism is absent. But it does not use the degree of capitalism as an indicator in this survey.

The report is ethnocentric to the extent that liberal-democratic rights have evolved out of Western civilization. But with so many Third World countries in Freedom House's top freedom category (19 of 45), with democracy firmly rooted in India, and with the trend toward democracy in Latin America, who can deny that these Western concepts have spread?

Another criticism is that Freedom House did not use a more standardized list of criteria — one that could be cross-tabulated by

computer. Raymond Gastil, the report's author, replies: "There are few criteria that could be quantified satisfactorily. There is always a large component of judgment, of discerning patterns."

Mr. Gastil's most controversial decision in this year's report was to move Poland and Yugoslavia from the "not free" category to "partly free." His reasons are these: Yugoslavia: The country is quite open to foreign media, the movement of people in and out of the country is relaxed, and democratization in industry is extended to the press, which even uses U.S. news services.

Poland: There is amazing vitality and wide distribution of the underground press, relatively independent religious publications exist, the Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has been allowed relative freedom, and the Communist Party and Sejm, or parliament, have regained some lost powers.

And here are Mr. Gastil's thumbnail summaries of reasons for downgrading a small group of other countries: Bangladesh, "because of its continuing military government"; Guyana, "because government terror has become expected"; Honduras, "because increased military activity and U.S. involvement has been accompanied by the reassertion of the leadership role of the military"; the Philippines, "where increasing violence has led to an increasing lack of press freedom"; and Sri Lanka, "a longstanding democracy, because the incumbent party successfully banned the leader of the opposition from politics."

Making the true state of affairs known may not be as easy as Kierkegaard suggested. But Freedom House probably comes as near to it as can be done.

International Herald Tribune.

Muldoon's Pitch for a Bretton Woods-2

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Last May at a meeting in Paris of finance ministers from the leading industrialized nations, President François Mitterrand touched off something of a sensation by calling for a new Bretton Woods-type conference.

Bretton Woods is the New Hampshire town where the major powers met in 1944 to establish the World Bank and International Monetary

"large and more equal players" that have arisen since 1944.

Mr. Muldoon warned that the overhang of developing country debt, recently estimated by the World Bank at \$810 billion, will not go away unless fundamental problems of trade and payments are solved.

"Rescheduling" debt really means little, he contended. For the most exposed banks in the United States, it is an exercise by which Mr. Muldoon argued, they are "in effect paying themselves their own profits." That is a reference to the convenient game evolved by bankers: They lend a borrower money to pay back interest, which technically keeps the loan on the books as a good one.

Mr. Muldoon credited Mr. Reagan with bringing down inflation and steering the U.S. economy toward recovery. But he stressed that it is not enough to generate global recovery.

Mr. Muldoon proposes a systematic process that would make substantial changes "in the structure of trade, payments, development efforts and exchange rates," on the theory that

the word "interdependence" is not an abstraction but a political reality.

In particular, he is worried about the growth of protectionism, which threatens the ability of Third World nations to get healthy enough to service their debts by increasing exports.

The first priority of a "second Bretton Woods," Mr. Muldoon said, would be to begin negotiating a reduction in trade barriers in those items of most importance to the Third World debtor countries. On the touchy exchange-rate question, he would seek more stability by better coordination of economic policies.

Prior to a second Bretton Woods conference, he said, preparatory work would be undertaken by a small group of experts. Their conference would try to set out a statement of principles, and would create a sort of world "Economic Security Council," whose findings would influence, but not bind, sovereign governments. Skeptics, of course, abound. But unless a global recovery quickly carries the world to new economic heights, the possibility of a new Bretton Woods conference will gain increasing credibility.

The Washington Post.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The EC Nightmare

Regarding the editorial "Community in Collision" (Feb. 7):

If it has not been clear before, it certainly is now that the European Community is almost bankrupt. The Common Market, the dream of a handful of utopian dreamers, is a concept of Europe that is embodied in the EC charter is false.

Europe is a geographic region extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains. The people who inhabit this area are not a homogeneous mass, to be formed into economic blocs, whether in the European Community or in the Soviet-led Comecon grouping; they are the inhabitants of nations and regions with distinct traits and traditions.

It is extravagantly foolish to try to replace the results of centuries of practical necessity by imposing quotas and subsidies, themselves determined by the productive capacities of other artificially defined economic blocs.

Apart from the dehumanizing effect of this kind of thinking, the so-called amounts of goods that are created are in themselves an indication of the system.

Burdened by bureaucracy and supported by a complicated and arbitrary system of incentives and restraints, the European Community is a grotesque invention, a nightmare Europe's back.

JACK M. ...

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Soviet Party Faults Official Economists

Dismissals Are Urged
I Top Research Body

MOSCOW — The Communist Party accused the leading Soviet economic research institution Friday of serious shortcomings in its efforts to improve the economy, and it demanded that unproductive economists be dismissed.

The criticism of the Economics Institute of the Academy of Sciences, in a statement from the Central Committee that was published in the front page of the party newspaper Pravda, seemed to bear the stamp of Konstantin U. Chernenko, the new party secretary.

Mr. Chernenko has long focused criticism on theoreticians, planners and researchers for failing to suggest practical solutions to Soviet economic sluggishness. Last June, he accused researchers of being "inflexible" and "scholastic."

In addition, Friday's criticism was laden with ideological phrases that are a hallmark of Mr. Chernenko's speeches and writings. And its criticism of the institute's monthly journal, Voprosy Ekonomiki, or Problems of the Economy, recalled Mr. Chernenko's denunciation last year of specialized publications that he said are "frankly of little value."

The Central Committee document published Friday accused the institute of failures in organizing work, educating economists and helping other agencies to carry out economic programs.

It also said the institute had failed to introduce new equipment and technology into antiquated Soviet factories, and it told economists to "take part in carrying out economic experiments" started under Mr. Chernenko's late predecessor, Yuri V. Andropov.

"Serious shortcomings exist in the style and methods of organizing scientific activities," the committee document said. "Forces of scientists are distracted from investigating main problems in order to do a large number of small jobs."

The institute's "directors and party organization do not pay necessary attention in work with personnel," the committee added, criticizing their standards in hiring and promoting staff members.

It ordered the institute "to select politically mature" economists and "to get rid of persons who are fruitless from the point of view of the results of their scientific work."

Interior Department Weighs Leasing Oil and Gas Rights to Reagan's Ranch

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan was told Friday that the Interior Department is considering leasing the government-owned oil and gas rights to his California ranch.

One of the Reagan administration's primary goals has been to encourage development of energy resources by leasing government-owned mineral rights. But in what was a surprise to White House and Interior officials in Washington, the department's Bureau of Land Management for the last five weeks has been processing an offer for the mineral rights under Mr. Reagan's mountaintop retreat.

Also surprised was the Sacramento father-and-son team that filed the application. They said they did not learn that the president's ranch was part of the tract they want to lease until a week ago.

The bureau's director, Robert F. Burford, said: "The White House has been informed of it and they said 'go ahead.' In this particular instance, the president considers himself to be a citizen and wants to be treated like any other citizen would be treated."

The lease, if approved in full by the bureau, would give private developers the right to drill exploratory wells on about 480 acres (190 hectares) of the president's private 688-acre ranch, which is 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of Santa Barbara.

The government retained the mineral rights to millions of acres in the West when the property was first sold to settlers. Mr. Reagan purchased the ranch in 1973.

Yaacov Levinson, 52, Israeli Banker, Kills Self

TEL AVIV — Yaacov Levinson, 52, an Israeli banker and key financial figure in the nation's labor movement, has committed suicide.

Mr. Levinson shot himself Thursday at his home in suburban Ramat Gan a few hours after police fraud squad set up a team to examine transactions in Bank Hapoalim between 1979 and 1981, when he served as chairman of both the bank and Ampal America Israel Corp., a New York subsidiary.

The Israeli press said the banker and his friends had profited from the sale of bank assets to Ampal at book value, which was lower than their real worth. Mr. Levinson said everything he had done was in the interests of the bank.

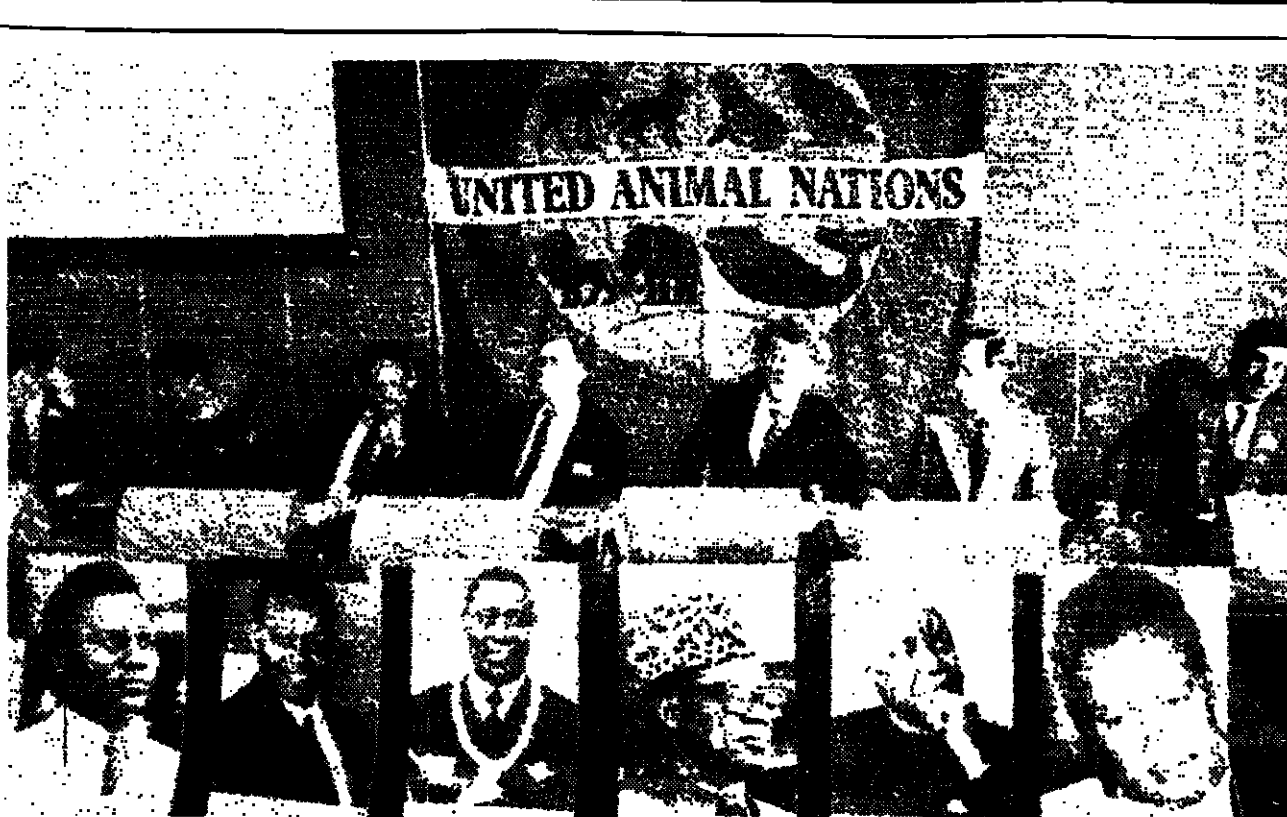
A native of Tel Aviv, Mr. Levinson rose in the labor movement's economic establishment. He earned a reputation as a financial wizard when Bank Hapoalim, under his leadership, became a major banking institution.

Claude Hopkins, 80, Leader of Big Band

NEW YORK (NYT) — Claude Hopkins, 80, a pianist who led one of the most popular big bands to come out of Harlem in the 1930s, died last Sunday. He had been in a nursing home.

Mr. Hopkins, who was born in Alexandria, Virginia, graduated from Howard University in Washington, where his parents were on the faculty, and came to New York as a member of Wilbur Sweatman's band in 1924. The following year he went to Europe as musical director for Josephine Baker.

After he returned to the United States, he took over a band in 1930 led by Charlie Skelton at the Coconut Grove in Harlem. Over the next six years, while playing at the Savoy Ballroom, Roseland and the



ELEPHANT MASSACRE TRIAL — The International Court of Justice of Animals of the United Animal Nations, a defense organization for animals, conducting a symbolic trial in Geneva of African heads of state who are suspected of fostering the killing of elephants. The defendants, pictured from bottom left, are: Juvénal Habyarimana of Rwanda, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi, André Kolingba of the Central African Republic, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania and Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan.

elephants. The defendants, pictured from bottom left, are: Juvénal Habyarimana of Rwanda, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi, André Kolingba of the Central African Republic, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania and Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan.

West Germany Hails Rise in Migration From East

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

BONN — The government welcomed Friday an extraordinary increase in the number of East German citizens allowed to emigrate to the West, citing their release as a "positive development" in relations between the two states.

Since last Sunday, more than 100 East Germans a day have been entering West Germany, apparently benefiting from the Communist government's desire to enhance its human rights image abroad and at the same time banish many dissidents and malcontents, Western diplomats and refugee officials said.

A Bonn government spokesman, Jürgen Sudhoff, said at a press conference that Chancellor Helmut Kohl "is pleased by anyone who wants to come to us and receives a visa." He said the chancellor considers the more lenient attitude toward exit visas to be "a contribution to the improvement in overall ties between the German states."

Heinz Dörr, the head of the Giessen refugee center near Frankfurt, where many of the emigrants

are being lodged, said the sudden influx came as a surprise. He said the camp was having trouble finding temporary accommodations for the latest arrivals.

Mr. Dörr said in a telephone interview that the current spate of people leaving East Germany is five times the normal flow of those released by the East German government for the stated purpose of reuniting families.

He said some people arriving at the camp had applied for exit visas years ago, while others had done so only recently. A few were given two weeks' advance notice of their departure, but some "had been informed at their jobs that they would have to leave by the evening."

Mr. Dörr said the East Germans cited several reasons for their unexpected release, including the evident wish of the East German leadership to secure a new lease as large as 1 billion Deutsche marks (roughly \$400 million) to service the country's enormous debts. Last summer, Bonn underwrote a loan for that amount to ease the financial difficulties faced by Erich Honecker's government, but it linked any further assistance to human rights concessions.

Some migrants speculated that

the government wanted to find a quick and simple solution to rising unemployment while also getting rid of those it believed were political troublemakers.

"There seems to be a grain of truth in all of these reasons," Mr. Dörr said.

Last month 18 East Germans won permission to travel to the West by seeking asylum at the U.S. Embassy and West German Mission in East Berlin. The Honecker government apparently wished to avoid any political embarrassment involved in a prolonged siege.

In recent weeks, the authorities have increased the number of security guards posted in front of foreign diplomatic offices and frequently checked identification papers of nearby pedestrians to discourage a rash of asylum seekers.

Western diplomats in Bonn and East Berlin said it is unclear whether the more relaxed trend in emigration reflects a permanent change in policy. For the moment, it seems to be part of the government's desire to foster good will in order to revive détente and reap the economic benefits of expanded trade and financial contacts with the West.

Since last September, when the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe set

forth new terms to encourage the reunification of families, the East German government has allowed more distant relatives, and not simply parents and children or husbands and wives, to join families in the West.

A similar flood of East German migrants last occurred more than a decade ago when East Germany was granted membership as an independent state in the United Nations. From November 1972 to January 1973, more than 3,000 East Germans took advantage of a general amnesty declared by their government to emigrate to the West.

Kohl and Craxi See Truckers' Action As Showing Need for Closer EC Ties

BONN — The leaders of Italy and West Germany said Friday that the traffic blockages that had affected West European border crossings demonstrated the need for closer cooperation by European Community states, and they pledged to work for better integration.

"Current problems at the borders show how important unity is," Chancellor Helmut Kohl said at a joint news conference at the end of a visit to Bonn by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy. "We all need a Europe without frontiers for people or goods," Mr. Kohl added.

"We are excellent partners in all senses, and everything runs smoothly when the roads are not blocked," Mr. Craxi said of relations between Bonn and Rome.

[The European Commission said Friday that the "frightfully slow" decision-making of member governments was responsible for the border disruptions. United Press International reported from Brussels.]

Besides the immediate problem of the border traffic, the two leaders also discussed wider community issues, including prospects for the summit talks in Brussels next month. They said they were convinced that a bloc limited to a common agricultural market had no future, but Mr. Kohl added that "it would be an illusion to think there could be greater political unity without agreement on economic issues."

"With the good will of all concerned, we have a very real chance of a good result at Brussels because we are unanimous that a repeat of Athens would be a catastrophe," the chancellor said, referring to a community summit in December that ended with virtually no progress on EC financial problems.

"We haven't been asleep all this time," Mr. Kohl said in a reference to the large number of high-level contacts that EC governments have



Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, left, and the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, at a news conference in Bonn on Friday following talks on Common Market issues.

made to prepare for the next summit.

Mr. Craxi said the budget issue, which involves the community's Common Agricultural Policy, was receiving too much attention, and he said he felt there were also problems in industry that required cooperation. "We believe new ideas and philosophies are required, that we must find new means of extending genuine cooperation in all areas," he added.

The two leaders, whose governments last year sanctioned deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on their soil, agreed Friday on the need for a resumption of the suspended U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva and for an improvement in East-West relations.

"Both governments have common wishes and hopes... that 1984 will be a year of resumed dialogue and disarmament negotia-

tions," Mr. Craxi said. "We do not believe that East and West must face each other like two unscalable walls."

On Friday night, Mr. Kohl met with President François Mitterrand of France in Paris to work out their differences before next month's summit. "Without a French-German accord, there cannot be a real community," Mr. Mitterrand said after their two-hour meeting. "But if it's a French-German accord that substitutes for a general accord, it isn't going to work."

French officials said the talks, over dinner at the Elysée Palace, primarily concerned EC farm subsidies. They said that the two leaders also would discuss the budget contribution of Britain, which objects that its share is too high, and the increase of the EC operating budget.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Gauguin Monotype Fetches Record Price at Paris Auction

PARIS—Major discoveries are still to be made in that most heavily researched of all fields, Impressionism. And masterpieces can still be obtained at prices which, high as they may seem by ordinary standards, do not always run into several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

SOURIN MELIKIAN

Wednesday at Drouot by Jean-Louis Picard, with the assistance of the expert Denise Rousseau. The discovery is that of a landscape by Gauguin executed in a printing technique known as monotype because it allows only one impression. It has the same appearance as a drawing done in pastel colors with light fresh hues — salmon white for the sky, bluish greens with touches of yellow for a clump of leafy trees perched on a promontory, almond green, pale yellow, salmon for the broad expanse of water in the middle. In the foreground, the mauve outlines of a rocky patch of ground with some pink are a leftover of the Pont-Aven period when Gauguin saw everything through the cold colors of Brittany.

A few bright blobs of red, the silhouette of an other-colored palm

tree on the horizon and some women with long loose hair identify the landscape beyond doubt as a Tahitian lagoon.

There is no question about authenticity. Gauguin's monogram, PGO, is traced in mauvish lettering in the bottom corner left. The draftsmanship is unmistakable, and the paper is known from other monotypes.

Not only is this monotype unrecorded, but the very style it represents in Gauguin's printed oeuvre is a discovery. In a monograph on

"Paul Gauguin Monotypes" published on the occasion of the exhibition held at the Philadelphia Museum of Art in 1973, Richard S. Field does not mention a single landscape. Moreover, the rich colored nuances are unmatched in the other monotypes. They are still close to the Pont-Aven palette, suggesting that the monotypes were after his first stay in Tahiti in 1893. It is likely to be one of his earliest experiments with the monotype technique, possibly the earliest. Field thought the first monotype had been executed about 1895.

It is typical of the French system of cataloging, which still resorts to the terse style prevalent a quarter of a century ago, that almost none of the information above was printed in the sale catalog. The entry simply reads: "Gauguin (P.). A Tahitian riverside landscape with five

figures. Polychrome monotype. Composition: 19 by 24.4 (centimeters). Paper sheet: 21.4 by 24.4. Very fine impression pasted on board. Small stains in the sky. Signed with initials. Framed (Estimated price) 300,000 francs (about \$36,500)." Gauguin's sensational monotype is given the same number of words as "Huet (P.)" — read Paul Huet, active in the late 18th and early 19th century — with a print estimated to fetch 1,500 francs and eventually knocked down at 3,500 francs.

Would the price for the Gauguin have risen higher in London than the 620,000 francs at which it was knocked down? Christie's or Sotheby's would have given it a full catalog page, if not two. There would have been advance notices and press releases. Where most prints are concerned this would not make a shred of a difference, because they are sought after by highly specialized, knowledgeable buyers. But that leaves out the rest of the art-buying public.

With a name such as Gauguin's, a colored monotype as modern-looking and as instantly appealing as the landscape, and the sensational element introduced by the discovery, there was a chance of getting outsiders and institutions interested, of stimulating competition and of hitting the price up to the 820,000 francs that the monotype is worth in my view. Com-

pared with the prices that Gauguin monotypes were fetching in the past, 620,000 francs is a huge price and establishes the current world record in a category rarely seen at the auction. A "Crouching Tahitian Woman" in black and brown was sold at \$3,000 at Sotheby's in 1960 and brought £17,000 when it came up, again at Sotheby's, in 1977. Compared with that amount, 620,000 francs, a world record for a Gauguin monotype, is a lot.

But measured by the price level to which top category paintings by great Impressionists have now risen, 620,000 francs seems on the contrary a small sum. Gauguin is now one of three or four of the most sought-after masters of the late 19th century. The Paris-based U.S. dealer Harry Lunn who bid for it can be said to have made a brilliant buy.

In contrast to the Gauguin, another highly important lot in the sale soared to the highest conceivable price. This is a lithograph done in 1818 by the French Romantic painter Théodore Géricault, which shows a black man and a white man boxing.

The impression sold Wednesday

has the wide margins required to satisfy demanding collectors and just the right balance between black and white in the chiaroscuro effect that enhances the dramatic posture of the fighters. There is an anticipation of the much later Expressionist mood in Géricault's cleverness at conveying the crude violence about to be unleashed. It would appeal to the Japanese taste and it is not altogether surprising that it should have been knocked down to Tsuji, a leading Japanese dealer, for the record price of 340,000 francs.

Not all the great 19th-century prints rise to such heights, however. Corot was probably the greatest French 19th-century landscapist before Impressionism. His engraved oeuvre, almost unknown outside academic or collecting circles, is on a par with his paintings and said by some to surpass it. A study of trees with light appearing in the distance, titled "Environ de Rome," is one of the best etchings from Corot's Roman period, done in 1866. A perfect impression in the second state with untrimmed margins — the ideal condition in the collector's eyes — brought a mere 6,800 francs, paid by Pierre Michel,

one of the leading Paris dealers on the Quai Saint-Michel.

The masterpiece in the sale was probably an *autographie*. This technique is basically the same as that of lithographs, but instead of being pressed on a stone plate, the printed sheet of paper is pressed on another sheet of paper. One of these, "Le repos des philosophes," shows small dim figures standing under big trees. There is an atmosphere of mystery about it, made more subtle by the brown shades in which the impression in the second state has been executed. At 26,000 francs, it made 500 times more than what it might have fetched in 1957 when Maurice Rheims conducted the most marvelous sale of Corot prints ever seen since World War II. But for a great piece by a famous master, it still is not a great deal as the market stands today.

■ Portrait Fetches \$1 Million

A portrait of Mrs. Thomas Gage painted in 1771 by the American artist John Singleton Copley was sold by tender Friday for a price in excess of \$1 million (about \$1.46 million). The painting was sold to the New York dealers Hirsch and Adler by the London art dealers Thomas Agnew and Sons.



Bonnard self-portrait painted in 1930.

Bonnard's Joyous Use Of Brilliant Coloring

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Pierre Bonnard (1867-1947), one of the most individualistic painters of the 20th century, did not seem to fit into the categories of modernity that, in the public eye, tend to determine what is aesthetically right or wrong. The mainstream of modern art appeared to pass him by, even though Matisse, visiting the Phillips Collection in 1920, confided that "he is the best [le plus fort] of us all." Consequently, it may come as a surprise to some that he should now be honored with an exhibition in that very temple of modernity, the Pompidou Center.

Bonnard tended to mind his own business, which was painting in a period when people were beginning to doubt whether there was any justification for such an activity. Surrealism was in its heyday, an art form dedicated to a mystico-political goal; nonfigurative art was also asserting itself as a doctrine and, in the view of many, art no longer had any business painting a subject from the visible world.

Picasso was working his way through art history, breaking its sinews and imposing these martyred forms through sheer authority, and Matisse was becoming one of the most influential figures of the period by paying more attention to the two-dimensional surface of the canvas than to the depth of the world his paintings appeared to evoke.

Bonnard's position was not so far removed from that of Matisse. "The point is not to paint the world," he declared, "but to make painting itself come alive." And this is indeed what he did. But no such statement can be taken on face value. For once "painting" has "come alive" on Bonnard's canvas, it clearly does refer us back to the world — to a certain world that does not stand before us as an independent fact but which grows within a man's experience.

Bonnard's true language is color — a color so vivid, so intense, so saturated that it is a reminder of Aldous Huxley's account of what he experienced after taking peyote. Color is never easy to discuss, because it belongs to the domain of pure sensual experience. We are frustrated by the realization that no adequate vocabulary really exists, in part because color itself is dependent on light conditions that are in constant flux.

This is of course one of the haunting aspects of art — of a certain kind of art to which Bonnard's work belongs — because it creates an unchanging moment without distorting it to an exceptional peak of intensity. This is true of "Salle à manger à la campagne" (1913) on loan from the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, of "Le Jardin" (1937) from the Petit Palais, or any other of the 60 or so paintings on view (chosen from a production of some 1,500), and the intensity is always rendered by the absolutely idiosyncratic way in which Bonnard uses color.

For one thing, he has entirely discarded the centuries-old tradi-

might well say that Bonnard pays no attention to that. A window frame between two sun-drenched panes of glass may well be stark white, the darkness of the contrast being merely indicated by some touches of black on the woodwork beneath. And it is precisely such obvious departures from observable fact that cause these paintings to produce the "shock of recognition."

Equally strange is the way in which Bonnard renders the feeling of depth. Here too we come upon a paradox. The first impression is one of flatness. We really are in the presence of "a flat surface on which colors have been assembled in a certain order," to quote the celebrated formula of the Nabi circle to which Bonnard belonged. Yet as we look at the painting, we have the feeling that it is actually growing in depth. In other words, there is a code that we unconsciously discover, and the actual space of the landscape is, in effect, a construction of the viewer's mind.

Bonnard's paintings consequently appear to be both independent constructions of "pure art," mystic evocations of something that never fades, the delight of the intimate moment, which appears here like a luminous revelation.

Bonnard, a shy man who looked, friends observed, like a cross between a scholar and a shaman, had a truly lyrical feeling for the extraordinary quality of ordinary things. In this respect his outlook is not "modern." The current age, literally shocked beyond words by the brutality of modern history ("There can be no poetry after Auschwitz," said Theodor Adorno, one of the dominant influences of the European avant-garde), has been inclined to be suspicious of all the manifestations of beauty. The feeling was that beauty was no more than a selfish refuge from the reality of a world that is corrupt and horrible. Beauty in art, according to this view, is no more than an utopian illusion and the quiet, intimate life that Bonnard depicts a *petit bourgeois* ideal.

Such notions are on the wane. For one thing the notion that art is a mirror of society now appears questionable. There is some truth to the notion — but it is not the whole truth. Art certainly reflects society, but it also gives material form to the way each singular artist encounters the surprising flux of being. Bonnard's response is a deep, quiet enthusiasm. There is in all his work, an irrepressible joy.

The exhibition will be on view at Pompidou Center until May 21, at the Phillips Collection in Washington, D.C. from June 9 to Aug. 25 and at the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts from Sept. 13 to Nov. 20.

Remarque Diaries Given by Widow To University

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The famous World War I diary of Erich Maria Remarque, 22 composition books totaling more than 1,000 pages, have been donated to New York University by the widow of the author, Jeanne Remarque. The diaries cover the years 1915-1918 and 1918-1919.

Essen Show Traces Plastic Objects

By David Galloway
International Herald Tribune

ESSEN, West Germany — The innovative zeal of the 19th century set the alchemist's kitchen bubbling and reeking in a search for new industrial materials. Dense stews of rubber and wood pulp were served up, accompanied by loaves of hair, yeast, peanuts and resin. The breakthrough came in 1860, when a British chemist named Alexander Parkes concocted a mixture of gelatin and cotton fiber that he christened "Parkesine." The age of plastics — whose history is recounted in a virtuoso exhibition at Essen's Folkwang Museum — had begun.

Refined and patented a few years later as Celluloid, Parkes's natural compound was intended to provide low-cost substitutes for such rare substances as amber, ivory, tortoiseshell and horn. Thanks to the race for billiards, a premium had been placed on the development of a firm but resilient replacement for ivory. The prototypes tended to decompose rapidly, how-

ever. The ultimate clue to the chemical riddle came from the armaments industry, which sought a smokeless gunpowder. The same research that produced the highly explosive nitrocellulose from cotton fibers pointed the way to mass production of collars, corset stays, combs and piano keys.

Within two decades the plastics family had scores of offspring, such as Glorite and Galalite, Alkalite, Ebonite, Falalite, Erenoid and Ameroid. All were derived from a combination of animal or vegetable proteins, coagulated with formaldehyde, to produce a translucent material that could be worked into a passable imitation of costlier substances. Above all, it could be molded. Hence, though entirely organic, it was "plastic" and the word quickly assumed connotations of sham and imposture.



Covered box in orange Ebonite, made in 1925.

Attempts to utilize the unique properties of celluloid, to create forms that would be impossible in any other substance, were unknown. It was far simpler to stamp out crucifixes and picture frames, seaside souvenirs and letter openers.

Meanwhile, new and even more durable by-products were emerging, this time from a search for electrical insulation — dark, somber housings for motors and switches. Unlike earlier plastics, these had to be anti-static and heat resistant. The first cities to electrify their streets became, almost by default, the leading manufacturers of the new plastics: Chicago, New York, London, Berlin, Brussels.

Fifty years after celluloid was patented, the first totally synthetic plastic appeared on the market. It was the discovery of a Belgian named Leo Bakeland, who also developed a new thermoplastic for forming "Bakelite."

The synthetics proved even more versatile than their ancestors. They could be poured, foamed, sprayed, spun, drilled and sawed, and tinted in every shade of the rainbow. But they could not redeem the name.

Insisting that they had no formal properties of their own, Walter Gropius declared them a Bauhaus

taboo. Yet they opened new worlds for the designer. In the 1920s came the first tentative explorations — radios shaped like skyscrapers, juicers looking like space helmets, toasters resembling temples.

Plastics lent themselves well to the craze for streamlining, and a few pioneer designers dared to explore the material on its own terms. Imitations of jet and mother-of-pearl still abounded, but the occasional artifact emerged that was virtually inconceivable in any other material. Often these were relatively common household objects — a vacuum flask with the handle molded directly into the body, for example.

The brief and belated golden age of plastics was ushered in by the zigzags and lightning bolts of Art Deco. A dime-store offspring of this craze caught the eye of an Essen architect and collector, Hans Ulrich Kölsch, in 1972. He bought a pastel powderbox, with a Chrysler Building profile, at a local flea market — dreading his wife's response. She, after all, was an avid collector of Empire porcelain. But Ursula Kölsch surprised him: "Are there more like this?" she asked.

From that moment, the Kölschs, from whose collection comes the current exhibition, were passionately committed to the industrial black sheep. They sifted flea markets and junk shops throughout West Germany, attended hundreds of house sales and church bazaars, and finally pushed into the Netherlands, Belgium and France. "On Saturdays we got up at 4 A.M.," Kölsch recalls, "and were never home again before midnight on Sunday."

In London they found a baby-blue picnic set, once standard equipment for a Rolls-Royce. From the United States came a full-bodied, rainbow-hued juke box, originally marketed as "The Mother of Plastic."

The collection grew to almost 2,000 items, from manicure sets to field telephones, bathtub ducks to portable phonographs. Each piece was sorted and catalogued, but the information gaps remained immense. Kölsch was repeatedly astonished to discover how much industrial history has disappeared without a trace — and how many patents and processes had been abandoned for no perceivable reason. One of the cheapest, most durable plastics, for instance, was produced from milk. Because of its high protein content, Lactolite was also unusually colorfast.

The technical expertise that the Kölschs have acquired, like their feeling for industrial archaeology, is secondary, they say, to the aesthetic pleasure they get from individual items — above all, from the extravaganzas of Art Deco. Here, they insist, design was liberated for the first time from any homage to the natural world.

For the exhibition at the Folkwang Museum, the Kölschs selected 500 items that trace the history of plastic from 1860 to 1960. The dates are not merely symmetrical. "After 1960," Kölsch said, "the designer virtually disappeared from the scene again. Oil carrels call the tune now." Pop Art whimsies remain undocumented. This is, the collectors believe, the first definitive show of its kind. Zurich's Museum of Design will take over the exhibition during the summer, and then it will move to Hamburg's Arts and Crafts Museum. Munich and Paris are on the waiting list.

"Plastic Objects, 1860-1960" is at Essen's Folkwang Museum through April 1, Tuesday through Sunday, 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.; it will be at the Museum of Design in Zurich, June 7 through Aug. 26.

Catalonia Planning An Homage to Orwell

The Associated Press
BARCELONA — Catalonia is planning an homage to Orwell. The Barcelona provincial government announced that it is preparing an exhibition on George Orwell, the English writer whose "Homage to Catalonia," published in 1938, recounted his experiences

AUCTION SALES

Sotheby's

London Zurich Geneva New York

Entries for the sale of
Fine Jewels
in Geneva, May 1984

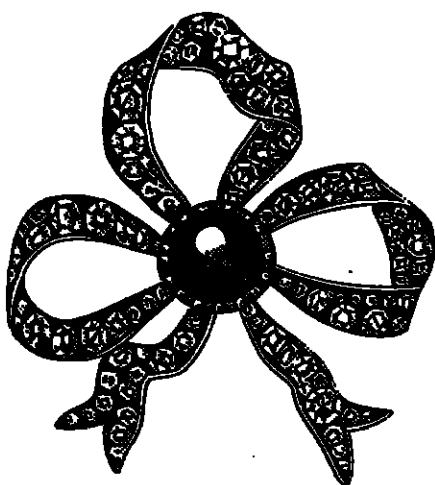
Sotheby's experts will be visiting the following cities to examine jewellery for inclusion in this sale.

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Wednesday 7th March
Hamburg: Wednesday 7th March
Lausanne (Palace Hotel): Tuesday 13th March
Milan: Friday 2nd March
Monte Carlo: Thursday 8th and Friday 9th March
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A cabochon emerald and diamond bow-knot brooch, sold in Geneva in November 1983 for S.F. 209,000.



A cabochon emerald and diamond bow-knot brooch, sold in Geneva in November 1983 for S.F. 209,000.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. Markets Defy Tradition
By Sliding in Election Year

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Election years are supposed to be good for the securities markets, but 1984 is proving an exception. At the start of the year, there was a brief run-up in the stock market, with the Dow Jones industrials almost reaching 1,300 on Jan. 9. But that was the top. Since then, there has been a steady grinding down of values.

The news in the credit market has been just as dour, as interest rates and bond yields have pushed upward. This week the rate on three-month Treasury bills got up to 9.15 percent, compared with 7.99 percent a year ago, and the rate on 30-year Treasury bonds rose to 12.06 percent compared with 10.62 percent a year ago.

Despite the climb in interest rates, the dollar in recent weeks has begun to slide. Its decline began after Jan. 9, the day the stock market peaked. On Jan. 9, the dollar had reached record highs against most major currencies, but since then has fallen 6.4 percent against the Deutsche mark and 5.2 percent against the French franc.

The dollar may have a good way still to fall, as most analysts contend it is overvalued by 25 percent to 30 percent. The Council of Economic Advisers, headed by Martin S. Feldstein, said in its annual report at the start of the year that the markets regarded the dollar as almost 32 percent overvalued. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan sharply disputes this contention.

The combined fall of the U.S. stock market, bond market and dollar is apparently slowing the huge inflow of foreign funds, which has financed the widening U.S. trade deficit and helped reduce pressures on interest rates resulting from the economic recovery and the ballooning federal budget deficit.

President Ronald Reagan and all his economic advisers are clearly concerned about the effect of a slowing in the flow of foreign capital into the United States. At his news conference Wednesday, Mr. Reagan was well prepared to discuss the deficit issue. He said he was still confident that there would not be a clash this year between borrowing by the federal government and borrowing by the private sector, which would hurt the recovery.

He indicated that he was fully aware of the large proportion of savings the government would be absorbing, but said rising business profits (which contribute to national savings) would enable corporations to pay for plant and equipment.

Further, the president insisted he was determined to reduce the deficits and accused the Democrats of stalling in negotiations with him over a "down payment" of \$100 billion over the next three years. On Wednesday, the Congressional Budget Office released its own estimate of the budget deficits and showed these as continuing to rise, where the administration maintains that they will slowly decline.

The budget office put the deficit for the fiscal year 1985, which begins next Oct. 1, at \$192 billion — \$12 billion higher than did the administration. If the president does not get the "down payment" he has assumed in his budget, his deficit projection for fiscal 1985 will rise to about \$200 billion.

Mr. Reagan warned Wednesday that if something were not done promptly, "we'll lose another year to fruitless political posturing and legislative stalemate." Yet he indicated that, although everything in the budget negotiations was "on the table," he believed it would be "counterproductive to talk of increasing taxes." And as for reducing military expenditures, he said the Democrats were threatening to "increase the window of vulnerability that they're trying to close."

With tax increases and military cuts likely to be minimal, the chances of shaving entitlement programs enough to make much of a dent in the deficit are slight.

Meanwhile, the administration is trying to talk up the stock market, the bond market and the dollar. Secretary Regan said he believed the "strong dollar" reflected the strong U.S. economy and the "exceptionally attractive investment" the United States offered foreigners. The markets at home and abroad were listening attentively but not buying.

If national income falls again as a consequence of the huge deficits and rising interest rates, the damage done to corporate earnings, as well as to wages and salaries, would compound the damage resulting from the deficits.

This is why the sharpest criticism of the president's fiscal policy is coming, behind closed doors, from his own supporters in the business and financial community. They are indeed willing to take a fresh look at the need for higher tax revenues and a moderation of the military buildup.

U.S. Prices
Rose 0.6%
In January

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Food costs last month took their biggest jump in more than three years, pushing U.S. consumer prices up 0.6 percent, the highest monthly rise since last April, the Labor Department reported Friday.

Food prices in general rose 1.6 percent in January. Prices of food at grocery stores alone — that is, excluding restaurant meals — rose 2.4 percent in January, the steepest jump since February 1974, according to the Labor Department. Costs of nearly all foods rose, partly because severe winter weather hurt fresh fruit and vegetable crops, and because last summer's drought forced ranchers to kill animals earlier as feed costs rose.

Vegetable and fruit costs are expected to decline in the rest of the year, and in some cases have fallen since January. However, beef and veal prices may rise even more because herd sizes have not returned to their usual levels, said a Labor Department economist, Patrick Jackman.

The 0.6-percent rise last month translates into a 7.3-percent annual rate. Inflation for all of last year as measured by the Consumer Price Index was 3.2 percent, the smallest annual increase since 1967.

Economists said Thursday that a large jump in the index should not raise fears of renewed inflation, but that they still expect inflation this year to increase slightly, from 1983's 16-year low, to between 4.5 percent and 5 percent.

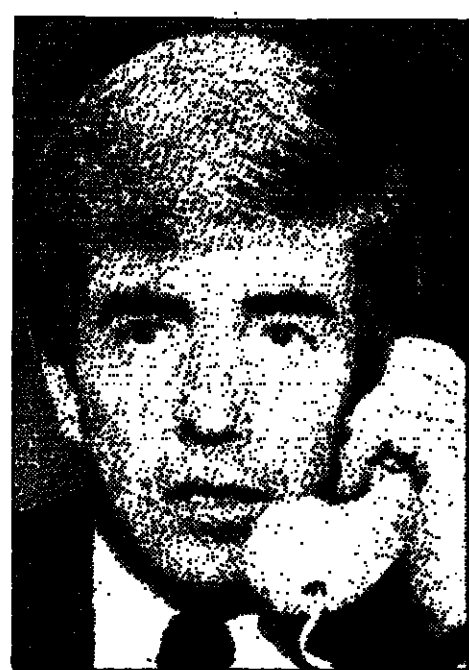
The inflation rate for the last 12 months was 4.1 percent, "a good, low rate of inflation," said the chief White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes. He said that, despite the leap in January, "prospects remain excellent for continued low rates of inflation."

The administration does not think inflation "is going to be a major problem this year" because a large part of the rise was due to the weather, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said. "This is strictly temporary."

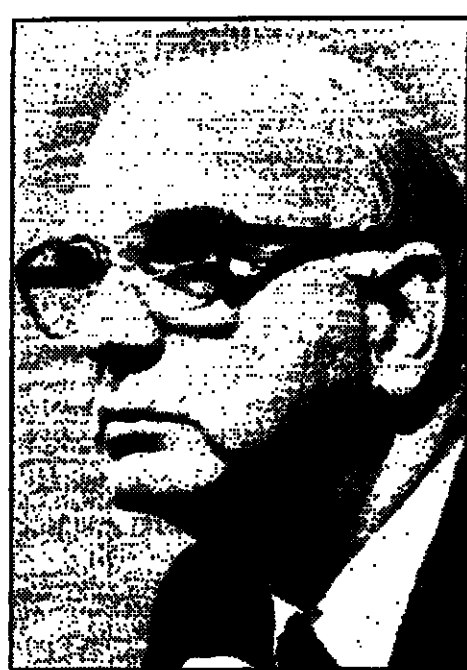
About half the January increase was due to steep increases in food prices, particularly beef, pork, poultry, eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables, the Labor Department said. Prices for telephone service, resulting from the breakup of AT&T, and fuel oil, because of cold weather, also increased substantially, the government said.

"The faster rise in the CPI in January is a transitory development caused primarily by higher food prices," said Jerry Jasnowski, chief economist of the National Association of Manufacturers. "But the underlying inflation rate as measured by the average rate of..."

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)



Jack Kemp



Paul A. Volcker

Reagan Said to Keep Hands Off Fed
Agency May Be Used as Election-Year Whipping Boy

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Although there has been a lot of speculation recently about a White House campaign to pressure the Federal Reserve to keep a strong economic expansion going through election day, there is little if any evidence that President Ronald Reagan or his senior aides are party to any such campaign.

Nevertheless, administration officials said some White House aides have deliberately let such an impression grow in order to placate some of Mr. Reagan's conservative supporters who favor rapid economic expansion, such as Representative Jack Kemp, a Republican of New York.

At the same time, said one senior official, the recent news stories describing the supposed pressure probably have reinforced the public's impression that Mr. Reagan favors strong economic growth. If something does go wrong and the economy declines before the election, the finger of blame

can be pointed at the Fed chairman, Paul A. Volcker, the official noted.

Some analysts and policy-makers, including Mr. Volcker, have warned that a lot could go wrong, particularly with large federal budget deficits absorbing a major share of savings that would otherwise be available to the private economy for investment.

For instance, Henry Kaufman, the chief economist at Salomon Brothers, predicted Thursday that "both short- and long-term interest rates will move up in nearly lockstep," as the economy "moves to a higher resource utilization, as inflationary pressures increase somewhat and as the accompanying rise in private credit demands vies with the stringent requirements of the U.S. Treasury for the limited supply of genuine savings."

Should all that occur, the use of the Fed as an election-year whipping boy would be nothing new. But for the moment, the administration and the central bank are on the same track.

Federal Reserve officials, increasingly miffed at

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Dow Average Up
30.47; Best Gain
Since Last July

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average rose 30.47 points to 1,165.10 Friday as prices on the New York Stock Exchange snapped out of a six-week losing streak with their best performance in seven months.

While most analysts said the rally was a normal rebound from the most prolonged market decline since 1980, some buying was sparked by the government's report that the federal budget deficit narrowed to \$5.5 billion in January from more than \$9 billion in December.

The Dow's gain was its biggest since July 20, 1983, when it climbed 30.74 after the Federal Reserve expanded the growth-rate targets for the money supply.

The Dow, which rose 0.42 Thursday, finished ahead 16.23 for the week. The average had fallen 152.46 points in the six weeks since Jan. 6, its longest slide since it fell 118 from Feb. 8 through March 28, 1980.

The Dow transportation average climbed 16.87 to 510.89 and the Dow utilities average rose 1.35 to 125.05.

Advances led declines 13 to 3. Volume was 102.7 million shares, up only slightly from 100.2 million Thursday.

"You can't expect the volume to go bananas after what we've been through the past six weeks," said Trude Latimer of Evans & Co. "It did pick up a bit in the final hour, however."

"This is typical rebound from the six-week slide and Thursday afternoon's selloff," said John Burnett of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "I think it is possible we have

made a turn but we are going to have to wait and see about it."

In addition to the deficit figures, investors were encouraged by the Fed's report late Thursday that the money supply rose less than expected, \$300 million.

"By keeping a relatively tight rein on the supply of money and credit, the Federal Reserve is virtually ensuring that a new round of rapid inflation will not reappear in the foreseeable future," said Irwin Kellner, chief economist at Manufacturers Hanover Trust.

There was little response to the Labor Department's report that the January consumer price index rose 0.6 percent, the largest increase since last April.

Gulf Oil, an 11 1/2-point winner the previous two sessions, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1 1/2 to 62 3/4. Mesa Petroleum followed up 3/4 to 17 1/2.

Mesa's chairman, T. Boone Pickens Jr., and associates have begun a \$65-a-share offer for 13.5 million Gulf shares. Mesa, according to published reports, rejected a Gulf offer to buy back its shares for \$70 a share or \$15.2 billion.

Atlantic Richfield, which has talked to both sides in the matter and is considered a possible Gulf suitor, lost 3/4 to 45 1/2.

Houston Natural Gas, which gained 2 1/2 points Thursday, climbed 2 1/2 to 43 1/2. The company, which recently ended a takeover war with Coastal Corp., is still the subject of merger speculation.

Texasco, which is buying Getty Oil for \$10.1 billion, gained 2 1/2 to 42 in active trading.

AT&T was the third most active issue, up 3/4 to 17 1/4.

U.S. Presses Japan for Plan to Open Up Its Capital Markets

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The United States has called on Japan to move swiftly on developing a broad program for opening Japanese capital markets and making the yen a more widely used currency in international transactions, a senior U.S. official said Friday.

"What we are seeking is a fundamental change of approach to internationalizing the yen and liberalizing the Japanese capital markets," said Beryl W. Sprinkel, undersecretary of the Treasury. "We are not after marginal steps."

Mr. Sprinkel spoke after two days of talks here with Japanese officials, the first meeting of an official group established during which ended Friday, was mainly a forum for an exchange of views. It provided an opportunity for the U.S. team to suggest steps it wanted Japan to consider.

Tomomitsu Oba, Japan's vice minister of finance for international affairs, said his country does plan to open up its financial markets but will do so gradually in a step-by-step manner.

The U.S. negotiators seemed less than satisfied with the progress of the talks. "We heard many reasons why steps will be difficult," Mr. Sprinkel said. "Unfortunately, we heard very few indications of how these problems can be solved."

Mr. Sprinkel mentioned only a few of the actions that the U.S. team was suggesting. One of them is to allow American companies to

manage investment funds in Japan. In recent months, several American banks have teamed up with Japanese brokerage houses to ask the Finance Ministry for licenses to manage pension funds in Japan. At present, Japan's seven trust banks and 21 life insurance companies are managing more than \$50 billion of pension funds, but other institutions are excluded.

The first request for approval of a joint-venture trust company, made by Nomura Securities Co. and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., was made eight months ago. Since then, similar requests for foreign participation in such joint-venture trusts have been made by Chemical Bank, Citicorp and Bank of America.

Other Japanese securities firms,

including Daiwa and Yamaichi, have also tried to gain entry into the lucrative market by linking up with foreign banks.

Japanese banks operating in the United States are allowed to manage pension funds.

The U.S. negotiators also asked Japan to consider easing its tight control of interest rates, which the Japanese government likes to see kept low to reduce the interest payments on its sizable federal debt.

Mr. Sprinkel said the U.S. side also suggested the removal of Japan's withholding tax on Euroyen bonds — yen-denominated bonds held outside Japan — owned by nonresidents. That issue was one of eight that Japan promised in November to review or act on.

Occidental Mine Project
In China Seen in Doubt

The Associated Press

BEIJING — A \$500-million venture between China and Occidental Petroleum Corp. to build the world's largest open-pit coal mine is near collapse because of money problems, U.S. diplomatic and business sources said Friday.

"My understanding is the Chinese think the deal is dead," said one of the sources, who spoke on condition that they not be named.

Occidental's chairman and chief executive officer, Armand Hammer, is said to be planning to visit Beijing next week in an attempt to revive the project.

A collapse could have adverse effects on the development of other U.S.-Chinese joint ventures. Some U.S. businesses reportedly are waiting to see whether the Occidental venture survives before they invest in China or make deeper commitments.

After nearly four years of negotiations, the coal ministry and Mr. Hammer's company agreed in principle last year to develop the Pingshuo open-pit coal mine in north China's Shaanxi province, the country's richest coal-producing area.

The mine was said to have proven reserves of 1.4 billion tons, and China said the project would produce 15 million tons a year.

The project would be the biggest U.S.-Chinese joint venture since the two nations normalized relations five years ago.

It calls for the Los Angeles-based oil company to provide about \$230 million in financing. But the business and diplomatic sources said Occidental claims it cannot get foreign bank loans for this amount.

The sources said the coal ministry had offered a loan guarantee for \$230 million but foreign banks rejected that offer because of doubts that the ministry was authorized to guarantee loans.

An official of China National Coal Development Corp., who identified himself only as Mr. Kang, said by telephone that his understanding is that the venture is still in negotiation.

"Occidental is sending a delegation to China soon for further negotiations," he said, not specifying a date. "There are one or two remaining issues to be solved." He did not elaborate.

The latest crisis follows a string of problems, including falling coal prices, that have plagued the venture since it was proposed in 1979.

Last August, the government said that general agreement to proceed with the project had been reached but that both sides were discussing adjustments to cope with the coal prices, which fell from \$32 a ton to \$40.

At that time, Mr. Hammer said all costs would have to be reduced in the venture or it would be unprofitable for his company to remain.

CBS Employees
Reportedly Face
Trading Probe

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. investigators are studying allegations that employees of CBS News traded options on G.D. Searle Co. stock before the television network broadcast a series of programs that questioned the safety of aspartame, Searle's low-calorie sweetener, according to broadcast reports.

According to the reports broadcast Thursday, the Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating allegations that CBS employees sought to make a profit from the impact of the series by purchasing so-called put options on Searle stock. Holders of put options stand to make a profit when a stock's price drops.

The report of the SEC investigation was first broadcast on Cable News Network. The CBS Evening News quoted reports later Thursday of an SEC investigation.

A Searle spokesman said the company had been contacted Jan. 27 by the SEC's Enforcement Division, "which indicated it was conducting an informal investigation of trading in puts on Searle stock."

Meanwhile, the Community Nutrition Institute asked a federal judge Thursday to order the Food and Drug Administration to hold a hearing on the safety of aspartame.

Pickens Tells SEC That Gulf Offered
\$70 a Share to Buy Back Mesa Stake

By Robert J. Cole
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Gulf Oil Corp. has offered to pay \$70 a share, or \$1.52 billion, to buy back the 13.2-percent stake in the company held by T. Boone Pickens Jr. and a group of investors trying to take over the company, Mr. Pickens has told the Securities and Exchange Commission.

A report, filed with the government agency as part of an offer made by the Pickens investor group to pay \$65 a share for an additional 8.2 percent of Gulf's stock, said the proposal came directly from James E. Lee, chairman of Gulf, on Feb. 17 to an unidentified member of the group. That member was understood to be John M. Harbert 3d, a Birmingham, Alabama, businessman. He told Mr. Lee the group was not interested.

Gulf has opposed the stock purchases by the Pickens group.

In a related disclosure, Mr. Pickens told the commission that Robert O. Anderson, chairman of Atlantic Richfield Co., had informed him on Feb. 2 that he had told Mr. Lee that Arco would be willing to pay \$70 a share for Gulf stock.

And in yet another development, the Pickens group said that on Feb. 15, the day after reports of the Arco offer had been published in The New York Times, the commission notified the group's advisers,

Drexel Burnham Lambert and Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, that its enforcement division was informally investigating the group's activities.

Gulf has denied that either offer had been made, although Wall Street traders said company officials regularly agree not to make formal offers, to avoid having to disclose them.

Gulf's stock surged Wednesday and Thursday and Wall Street professionals said this reflected the growing belief among investors that Gulf, despite signs to the contrary, might now be more receptive to a takeover by a third party.

A Gulf buy-back would mean a profit of \$564 million for the Mesa group.

In a 47-page offering circular, Mr. Pickens said that several times in January and February, Gulf executives approached members of the group to ask whether they were interested in selling stock. Mr. Lee's Feb. 17 phone call to Mr. Harbert, the report related, provided for Gulf to pay \$70 each for the group's shares and \$72 each for 20 million to 30 million shares now in public hands.

Mesa Files 8 Suits
Mesa Petroleum Co. said it filed suit in eight states seeking to block enforcement of certain takeover laws in an offer made by it and other members of the Gulf investors group to buy 13.5 million shares of Gulf Corp. Reuters reported Friday.

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CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Feb. 24, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	DM	FF	£	Yen
Amsterdam	1.67	1.21	1.00	0.73	163.60	1.67	1.21	0.73	163.60
Brussels	1.67	1.21	1.00	0.73	163.60	1.67	1.21	0.73	163.60
Milan	1.67	1.21	1.00	0.73	163.60	1.67	1.21	0.73	163.60
Paris	1.67	1.21	1.00	0.73	163.60	1.67	1.21	0.73	163.60
New York	1.67	1.21	1.00	0.73	163.60	1.67	1.21	0.73	163.60

Dollar Values

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen
Rev. 1983	1.67	1.21	1.00	0.73	163.60
Rev. 1984	1.67	1.21	1.00	0.73	163.60
Rev. 1985	1.67	1.21	1.00	0.73	163.60
Rev. 1986	1.67	1.21	1.00	0.73	163.60
Rev. 1987	1.67	1.21	1.00	0.73	163.60

Source: 1983-1984 (1) Amounts needed to buy one pound (2) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (3) Amounts needed to buy one franc (4) Amounts needed to buy one yen (5) Amounts needed to buy one Swiss franc (6) Amounts needed to buy one Deutsche mark (7) Amounts needed to buy one Italian lira (8) Amounts needed to buy one Japanese yen (9) Amounts needed to buy one French franc (10) Amounts needed to buy one Swiss franc (11) Amounts needed to buy one Deutsche mark (12) Amounts needed to buy one Italian lira (13) Amounts needed to buy one Japanese yen (14) Amounts needed to buy one French franc (15) Amounts needed to buy one Swiss franc (16) Amounts needed to buy one Deutsche mark (17) Amounts needed to buy one Italian lira (18) Amounts needed to buy one Japanese yen (19) Amounts needed to buy one French franc (20) Amounts needed to buy one Swiss franc (21) Amounts needed to buy one Deutsche mark (22) Amounts needed to buy one Italian lira (23) Amounts needed to buy one Japanese yen (24) 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AMEX Most Active

AMEX Stock Index

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Swiss Lift Bar
On Japanese
Bank Offices

ZURICH — The Swiss Federal Banking Commission said Friday it had lifted a restriction effectively barring Japanese banks from opening new branches or subsidiaries in Switzerland.

Banking sources said the move cleared the way for a takeover by Japan's Sumitomo Bank of the Lugano-based Gotthard Bank which is 51 percent owned by a subsidiary of the failed Italian bank, Banco Ambrosiano.

The sources said they believe several other foreign bidders had dropped out leaving the way open for Sumitomo and that an official announcement is imminent. The price is expected to be \$110 million to \$150 million.

Banco Ambrosiano, which failed in August 1982, has been looking for a buyer for its Gotthard stake to help raise cash for a settlement with 88 banks to which it owes about \$450 million.

A spokesman for the banking commission said the new rules meant that any Japanese bank of "international standing" could open a branch office in Switzerland.

The old rules required numerical balance between Japanese bank offices in Switzerland and Swiss offices in Japan.

COMPANY NOTES

Aalborg Shipyard of Denmark has won a Soviet order valued at as much as \$80 million (S\$28 million) to build three large refrigeration ships, the yard announced.

Avair, the six-year-old independent Irish airline, was placed in receivership after the government turned down its request for a loan of \$300,000 (\$435,000), company officials said. Avair, which has 80 employees, operated flights in Ireland and between Dublin and the United Kingdom.

Bank Morgan Labouchere NV of Amsterdam reported that its 1983 consolidated after-tax profit rose to 11 million guilders (\$36.62 million) from 4.4 million guilders in 1982. The results include those of its Leasco Nederland subsidiary. Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York said it expects to complete soon its previously announced acquisition of the 50 percent of the Dutch bank's shares held by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV. The name of the Dutch bank is to change to Morgan Bank Nederland NV, reflecting Morgan's 100-percent ownership.

Bell Resources Ltd.'s partial bid for Broken Hill Proprietary Co. of Australia will close on Monday with about eight million acceptances, an adviser to Bell Resources' chairman, Robert Holmes & Co., said. The bid is the latest in a series of BHP's challenges to the bid in Victoria Supreme Court.

Cococa Inc. and four partners have committed \$312 million to the first phase of developing a petroleum field at Milne Point on Alaska's North Slope that is expected to begin producing 30,000 barrels of oil a day in early 1986. Cococa has a 60-percent stake in the project.

SEC Head Suggests Making Executives
Liable for Breaking of Securities Law

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has disclosed that he had proposed making corporate executives liable for violations of federal securities laws, rather than corporations themselves.

The proposal, made informally, has raised heated opposition from other members of the commission and from Congress.

John S.R. Shad, the chairman, raised the issue in a memorandum last month to his fellow commissioners in which he argued that individuals and not their corporate employers should "have to incur litigation expenses, adverse publicity, and the opprobria of past miscreants' misdeeds."

As presented in the Mr. Shad memorandum, discussed by all three SEC commissioners on Thursday at a House Commerce subcommittee hearing, it appears that Mr. Shad was talking only of commission enforcement practices, not a change in law on the statute books.

Representative Timothy E. Wirth, Democrat of Colorado and chairman of the subcommittee with jurisdiction over the commission, told Mr. Shad on Thursday that his agency lacked authority under existing law to make such a change.

U.S. Senate Passes
Shipping Measure

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate has approved a compromise bill to grant shipowners a broad immunity from antitrust laws. The vote Thursday on the legislation, the Ocean Shipping Act of 1983, was 74 to 12. The bill now goes to the House, where little opposition is expected.

The bill would ease restrictions on groups of competing international shipping companies that join together to fix freight prices, share vessels and coordinate sailing times.

Philips Says Revenue, Net Rose in '83

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips NV of the Netherlands said Friday that revenue rose more than 7 percent to 46.18 billion guilders (\$15.38 billion) in 1983 from 42.99 billion in 1982, after good sales growth in the fourth quarter.

Profit also rose, the company announced, but it gave no details. Final results for 1983 are to be published on March 8.

Analysts said that growth in sales was in line with their expectations. They had been more optimistic than Philips, which last December put 1983 sales growth at 3 percent to 4 percent.

The analysts repeated forecasts for Philips' profit in 1983 of 500 million to 550 million guilders, up from 433 million in 1982. Sales of professional equipment rose strongly through most of 1983, but sales of consumer goods grew more slowly, they said.

The company said earlier that it did particularly well in the United States, where professional equipment forms a larger share of its sales than in Europe. The strong U.S. performance appeared to lie behind the sales growth reported Friday, analysts said, but the statement might also indicate some upturn in consumer sales in Europe.

Allied-Lyons Agrees to Buy
Booker McConnell Interests

LONDON — Allied-Lyons PLC has agreed to buy all of Booker McConnell PLC's wine, spirit and liquor interests in two stages for \$39.78 million (\$58 million), Allied-Lyons said in a statement Friday.

The interests are 100 percent of United Rum Merchants Ltd and European Vintners Ltd, and 31 percent of Tia Maria Ltd and Estate Industries Ltd.

Payment for United Rum and European Vintners will involve the issue of 17.58 million Allied-Lyons

ordinary shares valued at \$25.1 million. Arrangements to place these shares on behalf of the vendors were being made Friday, the company said.

Payment for the second stage, covering Tia Maria and Estate Industries, will be \$14.67 million in cash, on condition that a minority shareholder does not exercise pre-emption rights, the statement said.

The newly issued Allied-Lyons shares will not rank for the interim dividend of \$2.42 a share payable in March.

The other partners are Champion Petroleum Co., Cities Service Oil & Gas Corp., Chevron USA and Refining & Marketing Petroleum Co.

Hong & Kees Petroleum Co. owned 2,500 Minidex videotape terminals made by Telic Alcatel of France, and has agreed to supply and maintain a French videotape software package, Telesource, made by Groupe Francais d'Informatic.

Honeywell said it will offer the hardware and software to U.S. businesses planning to create in-house videotex systems.

Mannesmann Demag AG, a subsidiary of Mannesmann AG of West Germany, said that a consortium led by Mitsubishi International and including Demag and Hitachi Zosen, won a \$120-million order for a continuous casting plant from Ford Rouge Steel Co. of Dearborn, Michigan.

The plant, with annual capacity of 1.8 million metric tons, is due to go into operation in early 1986.

Marubeni Corp. expects profit to fall to about 20 billion yen (\$85.4 million) in the year ending March 31 from 23.21 billion in 1982-83, but to rise to about 25 billion yen the following year, a company spokesman said. He said the current decline is due to recession in the steel and machinery industries and increased depreciation costs.

News International, the group led by Rupert Murdoch, the Australian newspaper owner, has filed a request with the Securities and Exchange Commission for access to the list of Warner Communications Inc. shareholders. The formal demand was filed under Delaware state law. Mr. Murdoch said recently he owns about 7 percent of the company's stock outstanding

Similarly, a Republican commission member, James Treadway, has replied to Mr. Shad that the agency would be accused of "trying to rewrite" the law.

Mr. Treadway, in a memorandum replying to Mr. Shad's, also said that the chairman's approach "would adversely affect our enforcement efforts, would range from difficult to impossible to administer and would be at odds with established and sound notions of institutional responsibility."

Historically, the commission has sued companies when it has found there were violations of the provisions of federal securities laws.

On occasion the agency has also sued individual executives. But it has rarely, if ever, sued a corporate executive only and not the corporation, except in insider-trading cases.

Mr. Shad's approach, if adopted as commission policy, most typically would affect situations in which a corporation is accused by the agency of reporting false or misleading information to its shareholders.

He reasoned that punishing corporations made it more difficult for them to hire "top-quality executives who are concerned about the image and reputation of the companies with which they become associated."

He added that "shareholders are harmed, rather than helped, when their companies are sanctioned for the acts of unscrupulous executives."

Mr. Treadway said in his memorandum that "the subject in your favor would subject this agency, and you personally, to much publicity and criticism and perhaps congressional inquiry."

"Many would contend," he said, "that we are trying to rewrite the statute at the administrative agency level and that we are soft on big business and the corporate world, in short, that we are trying to gut the enforcement program."

In an interview Thursday, Mr. Shad defended his memo and said that he was only suggesting this course "in situations where companies are victimized." In many in-

Alfa-Laval
Says '83 Net
Rose by 27%

By Juris Kaza

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish agricultural, food processing and industrial group Alfa-Laval AB estimated Friday that its 1983 earnings before taxes, appropriations and extraordinary items rose 27 percent to 803 million kronor (\$103 million).

In a preliminary report, Alfa-Laval also said it was proposing that its dividend be increased to 9 kronor a share, from 7.50 kronor in 1982.

Sales rose 19 percent to 9.25 billion kronor, but included invoicing of a large farm and dairy project in Saudi Arabia that the company had said earlier was valued at about 500 million kronor in 1982, the company said.

Alfa-Laval forecast that group profit would improve "somewhat" in 1984 based on continuing favorable market conditions for the industrial division, which accounted for 57 percent of 1983 group sales.

The industrial division makes separators, heat exchangers and food processing equipment.

Commenting on the 1983 estimates, Alfa-Laval's president, Harry Falkner, said, "I am, of course, pleased with the result, but we mustn't forget that we have been substantially helped by the Swedish devaluation."

Although the company's 1984 forecast was cautious, analysts in London said they thought Alfa-Laval could raise earnings considerably again this year. "Something in the order of 15 to 20 percent is reasonable," said Brian Knox of Grieson, Grant, a brokerage specializing in Scandinavian and foreign equities.

John Gallacher, an equity analyst at Svenska International, the London affiliate of Stockholm's Svenska Handelsbanken, said: "We could see 20 or 30 percent, but it depends very much, in their case, on the general recovery in world trade."

Alfa-Laval said 1983 orders totaled 8.709 billion kronor, up 11 percent from 1982. Orders to the industrial division rose 14 percent, while invoiced sales were up 15 percent. The agricultural division reported orders up 17 percent.

"Cyclical influences favor the industrial division," Mr. Knox said, adding that the overall result was better than 1. was forecasting.

The agricultural division rose in 1983, the unit would not be able to improve its result in 1984 because of market uncertainty caused by overproduction of milk and dairy products in Europe and the United States.

Mr. Gallacher said that, while Alfa-Laval "lacks any one product that you can say will go like a rocket... it's a competitive market, and a sign of quality if you can survive."

More Shocks
for Believers
in Deflation

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Deutsche Marks jumped more than 2 cents in their first recovery drive, gold added \$2.55, silver topped \$1.30, lumber went up three daily limits; selected junior gold shares now are up 40 and 90 percent from levels at which they had been recommended and bought for funds during the comparable hard-asset panic of last October.

The funds (IOG GROWTH and IOG GOLD) were moving ahead through a sudden correctional period which saw numbers of misguided investors panicking while growth and cyclical issues in New York began forming important new bottoms. If you'd like complimentary copies of reports in which we demonstrate with charts and intensive research how these turns can be put to use in the enhancement of equity, please feel free to telephone, telex or return the coupon for an expanding package of reference material.

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Price May Aug
30 20.50/22.50 19.50/21.50
40 23.50/25.50 22.50/24.50
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60 29.50/31.50 28.50/30.50
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110 44.50/46.50 43.50/45.50
120 47.50/49.50 46.50/48.50
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1890 578.50/580.50 577.50/579.50
1900 581.50/583.50 580.50/582.50
1910 584.50/586.50 583.50/585.5

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Standings

CONFERENCE		NON-CONFERENCE	
W	L	W	L
1	1	1	1
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1990

SPORTS

Obs Raises His Sights for Olympics

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

FRANK — "Where is Franklin Jacobs was a headline in a local newspaper of years ago."

The Case of the Missing High-Jumper was 5 feet 8 1/2 inches (1.74 m) and had, in the 1978 Millrose Games, broken the world record with a leap of 7-7 1/2. That was a feat higher than his head, and no one else had done anything like that.

student at Fairleigh Dickinson had also won the national indoor jump in 1980, the national outdoor jump in 1980 and gold medals in the Pan Am Games and the World Cup Games.

s a time when, if Franklin Jacobs did, it might have been reasoned finally shot himself into orbit.

y. Franklin Jacobs said this disappeared from the surface.

ter the Olympic track and field game, Oregon, in 1980 that Jacobs said, when the United States would boycott the Moscow Games, he said he was becoming

even know why I went to Ecuador. "What was it going to prove? I want to jump, President Carter said we weren't going to come, I had won every goal except this, and so I felt there was nothing

arely made it in time for the trials. He jumped but didn't finish three.

st," he said.

med home to Wallington, New Jersey, he promptly moved, telling few of his new residence.

"I wanted to disappear," he said. "Besides the Olympic disappointment, I had some personal problems — my coach in college had left, and so did another good friend, Jay Horwitz, the school's public-relations director, and I didn't have incentive anymore to jump, to train, to prepare myself mentally and physically for getting over the bar."

He took a job selling beer for a New Jersey distributor, but gave it up. "I really don't like beer," he said. And he worked for the YMCA in youth programs. He played some basketball, keeping his legs in shape, but did almost no high-jumping. Along the way, he also dropped out of school.

In 1982, without any real workouts, he entered the Millrose Games. "Just to see if I still had it," he said. "Well, I got no height. I was eliminated right away. And now I guess I was losing confidence in my abilities."

And again he receded from the track world.

But, as the Olympics in Los Angeles have come closer, Jacobs' interest in jumping has been rekindled. "I saw some of my old rivals, like Dwight Stones, were still jumping well. And a guy like Dwight is 30 years old, and I thought, 'Wait a minute, Franklin, don't you miss that?'" The answer was, "Yes."

Last November, Jacobs, 26, decided to return to serious training, with a view toward making the Olympic team.

On Feb. 11, in the United States Olympic Invitational at the Meadowlands, in New Jersey, he won his first major victory in nearly four years, with a jump of 7-4 1/2.

This week he said: "It's great to be back. I've lost, or forgotten, or put behind me, the disappointment."

The next test is Friday night, when he competes in the USA-Mobil Indoor Track and Field Championships at Madison Square Garden.

Last Sunday, he jumped in a meet at Cleveland and finished third. The winner

was Igor Paklin of the Soviet Union, who leaped 7-6 1/2. Jacobs did 7-3.

"When I looked at Paklin jumping, he looked the way I did when I was the No. 1 jumper in the world," said Jacobs. "So confident, so sure of himself. He stood there, just closed his eyes, then took off and exploded."

"I've been practicing hard three hours a day on my jumping and on sprints and weight lifting. I'm getting my rhythm back."

"But something I know I'm going to need is a sports psychologist. I've been thinking too much. Once, I thought that almost no height was too high for me. Now, I think of Paklin's indoor world record — 7-8 1/2 — and it seems like it's a mile high."

"I kind of get skeptical now. And a sports psychologist would reinforce a positive attitude upstarts."

"When I was younger," he continued, "I felt supreme. . . . And now there are nights when you have to really struggle over the bar. It's not like you're flying over it. And there once you never heard a sound on the track, now the crowd might interrupt your concentration, or you notice the guys running around the track."

But, he said, two weeks ago at the Meadowlands, his intense concentration on the bar ahead of him returned. And even though the Russians — who rank among the strongest jumpers in the world — didn't participate in the meet, and even though the height of 7-4 1/2 was relatively low ("I think 7-6 is what I have to do to make a spot on the Olympics"), still, the victory was as delicious as any he had ever known.

"I felt," he said, "like I was on top again."

■ **Indoor High Jump Mark Set**
Carlo Thranehardt set a world indoor best in the men's high jump when he cleared 2.37 meters (7-9 1/4) at a meeting in West Berlin Friday night, Reuters reported.



Franklin Jacobs after his indoor record in 1978.

Favorites Lead Davis Cup Play

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PERTH, Australia — Australia, the United States, France, Argentina and Paraguay each took a 2-0 lead in the opening round of their best-of-five Davis Cup tennis matches Friday.

Czechoslovakia also moved ahead, 2-0, while Ecuador and Sweden, the losing finalists to Australia in last year's Davis Cup, battled to a 1-1 tie.

Australia was hard pressed to overcome the hard-hitting Yugoslavs.

Slobodan Zivojinovic, 20, fully tested the more experienced Paul McNamee, who took nearly four hours to win the opening singles, 9-7, 4-6, 9-7, 10-8.

John Fitzgerald then defeated Marko Ostojic, 2-6, 7-5, 6-1, 6-2, in the second match.

"I was struggling, I admit," a weary and relieved McNamee said after his marathon match.

"I honestly thought I'd have a lot of trouble beating this guy," McNamee added. "It's difficult to use speed against a guy who hits the ball so hard. Some of his second serves were just unbelievable."

Zivojinovic, ranked 289th in the world, had 27 aces but also double faulted nearly 30 times.

He later said the heat had affected his concentration. "It was far too hot," Zivojinovic said. "This weather really kills me."

Ostojic, Yugoslavia's leading international player, attacked from the opening point against Fitzgerald and his strong serve, powerful forehand and skilful passing shots gave him the first set in 30 minutes.

He led, 4-3, in the second, but faded quickly in the heat and Fitzgerald dominated the rest of the match.

On Saturday the teams play the doubles match, with the reverse singles on Sunday.

■ **United States 2, Romania 0**
In Bucharest, Jimmy Connors downed Florin Segarceanu, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, and John McEnroe beat Ilie Nastase, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2, to give the United States a 2-0 lead over Romania.

Connors' serve and two-fisted backhand made kept Segarceanu, 22, off balance for most of the two-hour match on a slow indoor court.

"It's difficult to play for the U.S. team, but I think I started on the right foot," said Connors, whose was playing his first Davis Cup match since 1981.

McEnroe, 25, controlled the action-packed game, seldom giving Nastase the chance to score an aceset, although he produced 26 aces against McEnroe's six.

"It's hard to play John even if I play well because he is much faster than me," said Nastase, 37.

■ **France 2, India 0**
In New Delhi, Yannick Noah set France on the road to victory over India, defeating Ramesh Krishnan, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2, in the opening singles match.

"I am number five in the world and Ramesh is around 70, so that's the way it should be," Noah said after his victory. "I am the better player."

But the No. 2 French player, Henri Leconte, had to struggle for his 2-6, 6-2, 6-3, 8-6 victory against Anand Amritraj, ranked 780th in the world.

Leconte, 21, said he was affected by a gusty cross-court wind, but made no attempt to soften his second serve. He served 23 double faults, including four in one game, bringing roars of approval from the crowd.

At one point he threw his racket on the ground in disgust after another double fault.

Afterwards Leconte shrugged off his erratic play. "I always thought I would win," he said, "but in the Davis Cup you can get surprised."

Amritraj was substituting as a singles player for his brother and captain Vijay, who had to pull out because of a shoulder injury.

■ **Czechoslovakia 2, Denmark 0**
In Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia, Libor Pimek beat Michael Mortensen, 10-8, 6-2, 6-4, in the opening singles match, which lasted almost three hours.

Tomas Smid, the Czechoslovak No. 1 in the absence of Ivan Lendl, later defeated Peter Bastiansen, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2, to give favored Czechoslovakia a 2-0 lead over Denmark.



Yannick Noah heading to victory over Ramesh Krishnan.

Argentina 2, West Germany 0
In Stuttgart, West Germany, Guillermo Vilas took just over three hours to defeat Hans-Dieter Beutel, 8-6, 8-6, 7-5.

Argentina then went on to take a 2-0 lead over West Germany when José-Luis Clerc won a five-set victory, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 1-6, 8-6, over Michael Westphal.

■ **Italy 1, Britain 1**
In Telford, England, Gianni Occhipinti defeated Colin Dowdwell, 1-6, 6-2, 7-9, 6-2, to give Italy a 1-0 lead against Britain.

But John Lloyd, who was named to the British team Thursday when Buster Mottram withdrew due to illness, came back in the hard fought second match to even the series at 1-1 with a 6-4, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3 victory over Corrado Barazzutti.

■ **Ecuador 1, Sweden 1**
In Norrköping, Sweden, Mats Wilander pulled Sweden back to a 1-1 tie with Ecuador by defeating Ricardo Ycaza, ranked 400th in the world, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, in 75 minutes.

In the first match, Andres Gomez outlasted Anders Jarryd in a 3-hour, five-set duel, 6-1, 3-6, 8-6, 3-6, 6-3.

Gomez and Jarryd battled for control throughout their match. In the third set, Jarryd moved into a 5-4 lead, but Gomez held his serve. At 6-6, Gomez broke Jarryd and then held his own serve for the set.

Jarryd won the fourth set. In the deciding set, Gomez, leading 4-3, broke Jarryd and served out for the match.

■ **Paraguay 2, New Zealand 0**
In Christchurch, New Zealand, Paraguay, expected to be at a disadvantage on grass, won both matches in five sets.

In the first, Francisco Gonzalez survived a midmatch rally by Russell Simpson to win, 6-1, 6-3, 6-8, 6-4, 6-4.

In the second, Victor Pecci overcame his first-set loss to beat Chris Lewis 4-6, 8-6, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3.

(Reuters AP, UPI)

Olympic Panel Turns to Science to Harvest More Gold

AP Press International

SVO, Yugoslavia — U.S. officials, embarrassed by an and Soviet domination of the Winter Games, are asking scientists to put pressure on the winners.

Olympic Committee is giving a corporate sponsor a \$5.5-million sports program run by 20 to 30 and doctors at satellite in the United States for Olympic hopefuls.

The aim is simple — to improve the U.S. performance in the Winter Olympic Games. At Sarajevo, where the Games closed Sunday, the Soviet Union and East Germany won 49 medals, compared to eight for the United States.

"What disturbs me is that people always fall back on the argument that we can't win medals because the East Germans and the Soviets are taking drugs. But it's not true," says Irving Dardik, the chairman of the U.S. Olympic committee for sports medicine.

"The real reason for their success is their organized program of sports science for athletes. While we rely on gym teachers, self-made experts, hypnositists, guys with the latest miracle vitamin to help our Olympic athletes, the East Germans get their best scientists, use the best technology."

Twelve scientists — four from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration — are already working in such places as Harvard, the Mayo Clinic and the Cincinnati Mayo Medical Center

to study everything from athletes' sleep patterns to the electrical "stimulation" of muscles.

The studies are not without controversy. In Boston, scientists are testing Olympic-class rowers already using body-building steroids, which have been banned by the Olympic movement. The researchers want to see how steroids build muscle and if biofeedback can get the body to produce more testosterone, ending the need for steroids.

In Southern California, scientists have achieved dramatic results with

electrical "stimulation" to the neuromuscular system of athletes during exercise.

"The problem, of course, is the ethical implication of what we're doing. Are we making a Frankenstein?" asked Dardik.

But he also pointed to the other side of the issue. "Those who talk about the Olympic ideal as a pure individual standing alone on Mount Olympus are dreaming," he says. "Those who use technology will be the Olympic winners of tomorrow."

FL Enters 2d Season With More Teams, Different Problems

By Paul Artnier

Washington Post Service

INGTON — One-third a year wiser, the United Football League will begin season Sunday, still trying to convince television viewers to buy a ticket and all go together.

Establishment of the league looked right from the start, if people who didn't think survive," said Commissioner Simmons. "Now we are his season with great opti-

officials do not believe the 18-week regular season or break time for the he USFL almost certainly breathing until 1987, negotiations for a new television contract will determine its fu-

has an option to extend its contract through the on, once this season ends, heless, despite the addition of teams, league owners als concede that this year more difficult than 1983, interest was heightened by and the signing, by the key Generals, of superstar Walker.

SFL already has proved it spend extravagant sums salaries and lose money. has to start playing the exciting football that will support.

ad so much hype, so much last year that we were ridg crest because we were umons said. "Now, people soking at us from a differ- spective. They will be exam- what will the fans see?"

NFL-quality football, but better than the best col- ball," said William Cash,

Judge Allows Cribbs to Jump to USFL

The Associated Press

BUFFALO, New York — A federal judge Thursday ruled against the National Football League's Buffalo Bills and for their former running back, Joe Cribbs, who will now be allowed to play for the Birmingham Stallions of the United States Football League.

U.S. District Court Judge John T. Elvin said the Bills failed to show that the "right of first refusal" clause in Cribbs' contract "means something other than it said."

The clause only gave the Bills the right to match another offer for the All-Pro's services if there was no collective bargaining agreement between the league and its players when Cribbs' contract expired Feb. 1, or if that agreement didn't contain a right of first refusal clause. Elvin ruled.

Since there is a collective bargaining agreement in effect and it does contain that provision, the judge ruled the conditions didn't exist that would have allowed the Bills to match the Stallions' offer.

The decision evens the score between the two leagues. Earlier this month, a U.S. District Court ruled that running back Billy Sims could stay with the NFL's Detroit Lions and not go to the USFL's Houston Gamblers, where Sims had also signed a long-term contract.

He's the most prominent rookie signed this year by the USFL.

They will also see and hear much more from Donald Trump, New Jersey's flamboyant new owner. Trump's free spending has upgraded his team, a key USFL franchise, while upsetting some of the more money-conscious owners.

But owners such as Trump, Alfred Taubman of the Michigan Panthers, J. William Oldenburg of the Los Angeles Express and Edward DeBartolo of the Pittsburgh Maulers also represent the league's financial staying power, a key to the USFL's survival.

Most owners are wealthy men who can absorb the kinds of losses (\$30 million) the league incurred last year. Despite such losses, the USFL had no trouble bringing in six more owners who wanted expansion teams, all knowing they probably would lose money for years.

"What we need to do," Simmons said, "is hang in there for the next



Joe Cribbs going south to USFL.

two years until we can negotiate a new [television] contract. We don't have enough television revenue over the next three years, but it will have to be on the back of the owners to see the light at the end of the tunnel and continue to build their teams to help the ratings."

This year, each USFL team will receive some \$800,000 from their television contracts. NFL teams expect about \$13.5 million each from their TV agreements. To survive, USFL teams probably will need at least \$5 million each, per year, from the next TV contract.

Even though expansion put a heavy strain on talent, the league felt it was essential to widen its television market. "We were too damn small," said Simmons. "All a survey we took showed people across the nation weren't receiving enough information about the league. We had to spread out."

The six teams added to the original 12 were: Jacksonville, Memphis, San Antonio, Pittsburgh,

IL Standings

Wales Conference

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Cardiff	30	2	0	78	269	21
Swansea	24	8	0	72	247	109
Sheff Wed	23	10	1	71	237	107
Sheff Utd	22	11	0	66	217	119
Sheff F	13	14	5	51	190	207
Sheff B	14	14	5	51	180	244

Adams Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Sheff Wed	10	17	6	36	257	204
Sheff Utd	10	17	6	36	273	205
Sheff F	10	17	6	36	281	214
Sheff B	10	17	6	36	232	232
Sheff Wed	11	16	5	38	223	231

AMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Sheff Wed	30	2	0	78	276	21
Sheff Utd	24	8	0	72	247	109
Sheff F	23	10	1	71	237	107
Sheff B	22	11	0	66	217	119
Sheff F	13	14	5	51	190	207
Sheff B	14	14	5	51	180	244

Santry Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Sheff Wed	14	14	5	51	234	259
Sheff Utd	14	14	5	51	235	264
Sheff F	14	14	5	51	246	263
Sheff B	14	14	5	51	243	263
Sheff F	19	11	12	50	249	263

Selected U.S. College Basketball Scores

Thursday's Results

Team	Score	Team	Score
Rutgers 102, Penn St. 92		Arizona 75, Oregon 48, OT	
St. Joseph's, Pa. 59, St. Bonaventure 51		Col.-Irvin 51, CL-Santa Barbara 45	
U. Virginia 67, Massachusetts 59		Colorado St. 70, Brigham Young 45	

Friday's Results

Team	Score	Team	Score
Citadel 71, St. Carolina 78		Fransco St. 65, New Mexico 51	
Duke 73, N. Carolina St. 70, OT		Long Beach St. 68, Pacific 58	
Maryland 79, Georgia Tech 74		Montana St. 61, Idaho 51	
St. Mississippi 77, St. Carolina 75		New Las Vegas 74, Fullerton 62, OT	

Saturday's Results

Team	Score	Team	Score
Duke 73, N. Carolina St. 70, OT		Oregon 78, Arizona 58	
St. Mississippi 77, St. Carolina 75		San Diego 61, Santa Clara 61	
U. Virginia 67, Massachusetts 59		Utah St. 46, San Jose St. 40	
Washington St. 65, Stanford 41		Washington St. 65, Stanford 41	
Wyoming 75, Utah 40			

Baseball

Team	Score	Team	Score
MILWAUKEE — Acquired Randy Lavigne, outfielder, from the Chicago Cubs for Rick Krontz, pitcher, and Stan Lyle, outfielder.		WASHINGTON — Released Greg Butler and Mike Harris, defensive backs; Jimmie Fosse, Prince McCall and James McCall, running backs; Jeff McCall and James McCall, linebackers; Stan Rome, wide receiver, and Greg Porter, kicker.	

NBA Standings

Thursday's Results

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	42	15	.734	—
Philadelphia	34	21	.618	8
New York	33	22	.600	9
New Jersey	28	29	.491	15
Washington	25	38	.397	17

Friday's Results

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	31	28	.524	—
Atlanta	32	26	.554	1
Albuquerque	29	31	.483	6
Chicago	22	37	.371	13
Cleveland	21	38	.353	14
Indiana	16	39	.291	19

